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The Defense Program

THE PANAMA CANAL

Hearings have been concluded by the House Appropriations Committee and the House Military Committee on bills which include provisions for the strengthening of the defenses of the Panama Canal.

In line with the statement of the President that "the security of the Canal is of the utmost importance"—a statement with which the Republican opposition is in complete agreement—the Military Affairs committee has recommended authorization for \$23,750,000 for construction to house anti-aircraft, seacoast defense and auxiliary units for the defense of the Canal and an increase in personnel of which 180 officers and 6,400 enlisted men are to be added to the garrison there. It is planned to organize the new units in the United States near the end of the fiscal year 1940 and to train them here so that they will be ready to go to the Canal Zone by the time the new housing is completed there to accommodate them.

In addition the regular appropriation bill will include funds for the augmentation of weapons there: anti-aircraft guns, seacoast defenses, and airplanes.

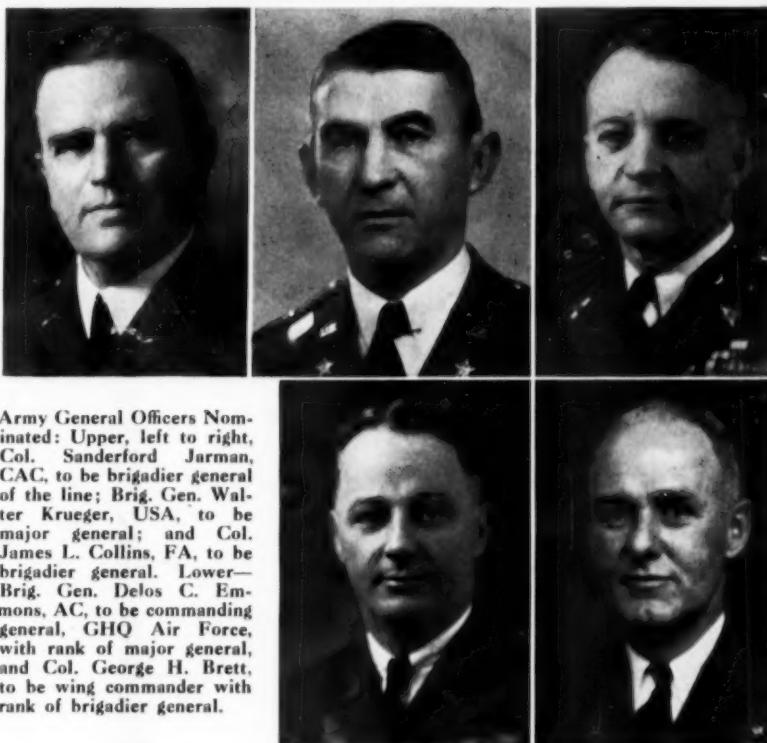
Action may be expected along another line to assure the security of our short passage from coast to coast. Secretary Woodring has recommended that the report on the augmentation of the canal's facilities be expedited and there is a possibility that Congress may take this up, for considerable time would be needed to perform the actual work. The Department last year, in reporting on the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, favored the construction of a third set of lock chambers for the Panama Canal, pointing out that such action would not increase the cost of defending the passage but would give added security to its operation.

Although comparisons may be drawn and similarities obtaining in other nations cited, due to their possession of or dependence upon comparable canals or passages, the part played by the Panama Canal in formulating and modulating our Naval Policy and Fleet Organization is unique.

The most concrete example of the defensive value of the Canal is in the possibility it affords of defending both coasts with a single fleet. Without the Canal not only would two fleets be necessary but also a great deal of duplication in repair and supply facilities would become unavoidable. Since the cost of maintaining two fleets such as the one now in being would be more than the nation would be willing to bear at the present time, the Navy in the absence of the Canal would be forced to divide its strength and attempt to guess "which way the cat will jump," in organizing its separate forces. With world conditions as they exist today, and the rapidity with which they are changing, such a problem could only be capable of an unsatisfactory or even dangerous solution.

If there were no Panama Canal and we were forced to divide the fleet there would be involved the increased costs of maintaining the dual units. Yards, docks and supply stations on both coasts would

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Appointment of General Officers

On the recommendation of Secretary of War Woodring, the President on Feb. 9 sent to the Senate the nominations of the following officers of the Regular Army for appointment as general officers.

To be Major General of the Line:

Brig. Gen. Walter Krueger, now commanding the 16th Infantry Brigade, with headquarters at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to succeed Maj. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, who retired Jan. 31, 1939.

To be Brigadier General of the Line:

Col. James L. Collins, now commanding the 6th Field Artillery, Ft. Hoyle, Md., to succeed Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, who retired Jan. 31, 1939.

Col. Sanderford Jarman, now commanding the 64th Coast Artillery Regiment (Anti-Aircraft), Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, to succeed Brig. Gen. Walter Krueger.

To be Commanding General, General Headquarters Air Force, with rank of Major General:

Brig. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, now commanding the 1st Wing, March Field, Calif., to succeed Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, whose tour of duty as Commanding General, General Headquarters Air Force expires Feb. 28, 1939.

To be Assistant to the Chief of Air Corps with rank of Brigadier General:

Col. George H. Brett, now Chief of Staff of the General Headquarters Air Force, with headquarters at

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New Army Transports

Plans are now under way which, if carried to fruition, will greatly augment the carrying capacity and comfort of the Army Transport Service.

Foremost is the fact that the House subcommittee on Army Appropriations will include in the supply bill it will report out next week a provision for \$180,000 for the drawing of plans for a new transport to be especially designed for military purposes. The proposed transport will be the first one designed for the purpose in more than 30 years.

In addition members of the Maritime Commission have been in conference with representatives of the War Department in an effort to perfect an agreement whereby the Quartermaster Corps will get two of the four former Munson liners taken over by the Commission last Spring in a mortgage foreclosure. The Commission, it is said, would be willing to turn over all four of the vessels (Pan America, Western World, Southern Cross, and American Legion) but two would be all the War Department could use economically so it is likely that only the Pan America and the Western World would be transferred.

Representatives of the Quartermaster Corps have inspected the vessels at their berths at Hoboken and Bayonne with a view to determining the cost necessary to convert them to troop carrying vessels. They are quite desirable ships, it is understood, because little conversion would be necessary aside from increasing the number of second class facilities. They

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House Debates Service Expansion Next Week

The National Defense program this week assumed more definite form as three Congressional committees concluded hearings on integral parts of the program. The House Military Affairs Committee reported the May Bill (H.R. 3791), authorizing expenditures carrying out the military provisions of President Roosevelt's national defense message, while the House Naval Affairs Committee concluded hearings on the Hepburn air base bill.

The Military Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee concluded hearings on the 1940 War Department Appropriation Bill and is understood to have considerably increased the measure over the figure submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. Representative J. Buell Snyder, chairman of the subcommittee, said at the conclusion of the hearings that he was not certain to what extent the figure was raised above the \$461,710,000 mark, as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, as the clerk of the committee had not marked the amendments and totaled the increase.

The House Military Affairs Committee's report contained majority and minority views. They were, however, in substantial agreement with the exception of the plan for the procurement of aircraft. The minority report, while endorsing the President's program as a whole, said that the minority group had introduced the amendment reducing the total planes authorized for the Army from 6,000 to 5,500, which was adopted by the committee and included in the bill, and had further introduced an amendment limiting the procurement of planes under the May Bill authorization to 1000 a year. The majority report recommends contracting immediately for the entire additional 3,032 airplanes authorized for the Army.

Commenting on the present condition of the Army, the majority report stated, "our present military establishment is woefully inadequate and early improvements contemplated in the legislation are immediately necessary." The bill would, in addition to the aircraft provisions, maintain an initial protective force of 190,000 officers and men in the regular Army, and 210,000 officers and men in the National Guard.

Representative Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and Representative Walter G. Andrews, of N. Y., minority leader of the committee, appeared before the Rules Committee of the House on Thursday and asked for a rule to bring the measure up on the floor. The Rules Committee limited debate on the bill to six hours, starting Feb. 11, and observers expect that the bill will be passed by the House either late Tuesday or early Wednesday. Representative Andrews, in appearing before the Rules Committee, urged the immediate necessity of passage of the bill.

Chairman Carl Vinson, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said this week that his committee would begin discussion of the bill authorizing the construction of Naval air bases as recommended by the Hepburn Board on Wednesday. (Please turn to Page 531)

U. S. Cooperation with French Air Mission Discussed by Editors

The presence of a French military observer in a war plane which crashed a few days ago in California focused public attention on purchase by France of 100 latest type military planes in this country, and plans of that country to negotiate the purchase of about 600 more ships. Charges were made at once, and as quickly denied by the Administration, that France was receiving assistance in her plane purchases, in violation of the Johnson Act, forbidding credits to defaulting debtor nations. Concerning the purchases of the planes themselves editorial comment throughout the country was divided. All agreed filling the order would help American industry and have factories prepared to start at once on this nation's own plane orders, but there were many charges made that the United States was becoming entangled in foreign commitments.

The Providence, R. I., *Journal* states, "As Europe faced a week-end of rapidly developing crisis . . . the American people had dramatized for them the vital part they may play in ultimate decision now in the making. Their country is not committed to rush to France's side if she is threatened . . . but it is today a powerful force in the diplomacy of Europe, conditioning to a great extent the actions of the Paris and London governments. Mr. Roosevelt has seen to that, not only by encouraging the two Cabinets to a stern attitude toward the dictators, but by actually making available to France some of the great resources of American defensive ingenuity and strength and the military products of the American airplane industry. It is providing great assistance to a potential combatant before the Neutrality Act makes such assistance impossible."

The New York, N. Y., *Herald-Tribune* attacks the way in which the French plane purchases are arranged. "Under the neutrality act there is no slightest reason why France should not buy all the planes in this country that it desires. Yet by reason of the secret fashion in which the French negotiations were completed, it has been made to appear that Ambassador Bullitt has contrived and President Roosevelt has accepted a military collaboration with France. The resulting muddle and wrangle are as confusing to the public mind as they are dangerous to international understanding. There will be no quarrel in the nation with respect to the English or French purchase of planes in this country. Rather will there be applause that our laws permit this collaboration of American skill with the needs of these old allies of ours."

Applauding the sales, the Cleveland, Ohio, *Plain Dealer* says, "France is not at war. No one will suggest that by supplying her with planes we will be injuring our own ultimate interests. Many contingencies can be foreseen where France, because the political level and aims of her people are so closely akin to our own, would be really fighting our battle."

The Toledo, Ohio, *Times* disagrees: "It will seem to some that the fighting alliance between France and the United States has already been made. Many would hesitate before endorsing such an alliance. It should become apparent to all Americans at this time that the alliances for the next war are already made. The United States, France and England and all the smaller nations they can sign up will be lined up

Infantry Division Test

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Preparations for the reorganization of the Provisional or New Infantry Division are practically complete as a result of the recommendations of a board of officers recently convened at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. The purpose of the board was to work out the details for the organization, motor transportation requirements, and equipment of that division.

The redistribution of available transportation to fulfill as nearly as practicable the detailed requirements of each unit of the division has been a complicated study, and subjected to numerous changes as information has been received intermittently modifying the number of vehicles available. There will be insufficient vehicles, especially of the lighter categories to fulfill these needs. However, if the supply now expected from all sources is received, the needs in the heavy class of vehicles will be ample for the maneuvers of the division in September. The War Department is furnishing for test forty-two $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks (pick-ups) with four-wheel drive. Tests heretofore made by the Infantry Board at Ft. Benning show this $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck to have exceptional qualities—low silhouette, remarkable cross-country ability, and sufficient cargo capacity for infantry weapons and ammunition. However, the Ft. Benning tests were made only upon a single vehicle.

With reference to equipment, the board at Ft. Sam Houston has prepared a detailed table of field service allowances designed to approximate the equipment to be used on mobilization. These tables have been modified to suit conditions applicable to the maneuver area.

It is expected that orders will be issued in a few days reconstituting the division under the new Tables of Organization.

Airways Communications

The Army Airways Communications

System, paralleling and serving the Southwestern Airways in the Eighth Corps Area with communication between stations, has recently been supplied with sufficient new radio equipment to modernize eight of these stations. These new supplies replace out-moded equipment and bring each of these stations up to present day standards as measured by developments in radio research. New radio transmitters and associated equipment have been installed and are now in operation. Receivers and remote control facilities are installed on a temporary basis, with permanent installation expected in June of this year.

The stations at which new equipment has been installed are as follows:

Kelly Field, Tex.
Hensley Field, Grand Prairie, Tex.
Sloan Field, Midland, Tex.
Biggs Field, Ft. Bliss, Tex.
U. S. Army Airdrome, Dryden, Tex.
Hatbox Field, Muskogee, Okla.
Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.
Tucson Airport, Tucson, Ariz.

The Army radio station and emergency landing field at Johnson's Ranch in the Big Bend section of West Texas near Custonon, was discontinued Jan. 20.

National Guard Activities

National Guard activities in the Eighth Corps Area during the past two months have been varied. One of the principal activities was the first session of the Corps Area Command and Staff School which was held at Camp Bullis, Tex., from November 7th to 19th inclusive. A class of twenty-three representative national guard officers in grades from captain to colonel attended the session. The school was highly successful and all taking part in the course showed great interest.

During the month of December, arrangements for the annual inspection of

against Germany, Italy and Japan and all the smaller nations they can sign up. That seems to be about all there is to it now—just setting the stage for the drama of mass death—and waiting for curtain time."

But the Washington, D. C., *Post* heartily approves the sales, saying, "There are many reasons for regarding this transaction as strongly in the national interest and few, if any, valid arguments against it. Yet an attempt is obviously being made to pillory the Administration for doing something devious or somehow reprehensible. The desire of the French government to purchase large quantities of modern military planes from American manufacturers does not of itself mean that the French expect war. It merely means that France is properly anxious to build up an agency of national defense in which that country is comparatively backward."

The Baltimore, Md., *Evening Sun* also applauds, saying, "In view of the fact that almost everybody has been getting American planes, including the Russians and the Italians, it is difficult to understand the incipient uproar in Washington over the news that France is to try to catch up in her armaments by buying planes from American manufacturers. It can hardly be considered a menace to American safety, inasmuch as a considerable plurality of Americans wish France well in any argument with the totalitarians."

The Durham, N. C., *Herald-Sun* says, "Everybody concedes that should Britain and France become involved in a war against Germany and Italy, or any other major European power, for that matter . . . the sympathies of the people of the United States, unofficial and official, would be with Britain and France. Which, of course, means that it is to the United States Britain and France would turn for needed materials and supplies. The one thing that seems to us most urgent is that in so far as public opinion and national safety permits we should advise Britain and France that our factories will be open to their orders and our ports open to their ships, when and if war develops. And that, we think, should be reduced to an understanding before the emergency arises."

The Buffalo, N. Y., *Courier Express* commented, "The latest demonstration of the quality of planes being purchased by France and Britain in the United States must have come as welcome news to Paris and London. If Britain and France speed up their air rearment sufficiently, it is possible that they will not be plagued so insistently by Italian demands for French territory and by hints that the British will be asked to move out of Gibraltar, if and when Franco succeeds in reducing Spain to an Italo-German province."

The Milwaukee, Wisc., *Journal*, however, warned that "If war comes to Europe in the spring, as was predicted by Ambassadors Kennedy and Bullitt, how deeply will America be involved? The question comes up anew with the announcement that our government is facilitating the purchase of American planes for the French army. But the whole thing does lead toward the same road of entanglement we took once before. We were going to be neutral and we were going to stay out of the next world war, weren't we?"

national guard armories were completed and the program issued.

Plans for the field training of national guard units of the Eighth Corps Area at Palacios, Tex.; Ft. Sill, Okla.; Denver, Colo.; Las Vegas, N. Mex.; and Flagstaff, Ariz., have been completed and approved by the National Guard Bureau. All of the states have submitted their plans and estimates for this field training.

In view of the issue of the M-1 rifle to certain infantry regiments of the Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona National Guard, steps have been taken to institute instruction in its use and care. Regiments designated to receive this rifle in April are the 141st Infantry (Texas), 180th Infantry (Oklahoma), and 158th Infantry (Arizona). Each unit in these regiments has been issued two of the M-1 rifles for instruction purposes and a schedule has been prepared in which representatives of the Corps Area Ordnance Officer will visit the station of each unit and conduct a course of instruction. Other new equipment received is the 155-mm howitzer on high speed carriage. This weapon has been supplied to all gun batteries of the 133rd Field Artillery, Texas National Guard, and the 189th Field Artillery, Oklahoma National Guard.

Several important changes have been made in the national guard instructor personnel in the corps area. Col. Edgar A. Myer, Officer in Charge of National Guard Affairs on the Corps Area Staff, who retires for age in February, is being replaced by Col. Joseph A. Atkins, now commanding the 6th Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In Texas, Col. Augustus F. Dannemiller has been assigned as division instructor, 36th Division, with station at San Antonio, replacing Lt. Col. Albert Tucker, retired. Lt. Col. Estill V. Smith, instructor, 143rd Infantry, Waco, under orders to sail for the Philippines, is being replaced by Maj. Ross B. Smith, now on duty with the 66th Infantry (Light Tanks), Ft. George G.

Meade, Md. Capt. Emmett M. Connor has been assigned as assistant instructor, 144th Infantry, Dallas, in Oklahoma. Col. Robert T. Phinney, formerly Chief of Staff, 163rd Division, Organized Reserves, at Denver, Colo., is replacing Col. George W. Stuart as division instructor, 45th Division, and as senior instructor of that state. In New Mexico, Maj. Charles F. Houghton has been assigned as instructor, 111th Cavalry, and as senior instructor for the State of New Mexico, relieving Col. Albert H. Mueller.

Launch Two Destroyers

Kearny, N. J.—Two Navy destroyers, the USS *Anderson* and the USS *Hammann*, figured in a "double-barreled" launching here Feb. 4 in the yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., United States Steel subsidiary.

Both ships in this unusual ceremony were constructed on adjacent ways and were launched at high tide, the *Hammann* at 8:35 and the *Anderson* 20 minutes later.

The *Anderson* was named for the late Rear Adm. Alexander Anderson, Naval hero in the Spanish-American War, who died Sept. 23, 1933. His widow, Mrs. Merle Loraine Anderson of Wilmington, N. C., was designated by Secretary Swanson as sponsor of the ship.

Miss Lillian Hammann, 14, of Baltimore, Md., sponsored the *USS Hammann*, named in honor of her uncle, Ens. Charles Hazeltime Hammann, USNR, who was killed in active duty June 14, 1919, at Langley Fld., Va. A reception for the sponsors was held in the Yard Restaurant immediately after the launching ceremonies.

The vessels launched cost about \$5,000,000 each, are 334 feet long, and will carry five-inch guns.

National Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

Feb. 15, and that he expects to have the bill on the floor of the House not later than Feb. 23. It is believed that two amendments will be added to the bill, one authorizing the expenditure of \$1,500,000 for a naval air base at Tongue Point, Ore., and the other authorizing the expenditure of \$1,800,000 for aeronautical research facilities at the Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia.

The majority report of the House Military Committee declared that of the 3032 planes authorized under the May bill, 2100 would be held in reserve without personnel and of these 1300 would be combat planes.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee held its first meeting of the session this week and outlined its work for the session. Several items of legislation affecting the national defense program are included in the committees outline, but as yet no hearings have been scheduled.

The text of the majority report of the House Military Affairs Committee on the general defense bill, followed by the minority report, is as follows:

In these days of modern warfare powerful military nations have not merely ignored sacred and far-reaching treaty obligations, but they have disregarded every moral principle and legal obligation of international relations and international law, as a result of which, undeclared wars exist in many parts of the world. Communism and fascism are on the march while democracy has its back to the wall. America, known as the "land of the free and home of the brave" earnestly strives for peace and wishes to live in peace and as a good neighbor with all nations, but in order to do so, all history, and particularly recent events, caution us that in order to have peace we must be adequately prepared for war, and the House Committee on Military Affairs, after long and extensive hearings, at which all those interested in the legislation were afforded ample opportunity to be heard, presents this legislation as the minimum needs of our Military Establishment, the War Department.

The present authorized strength of the Air Corps is slightly in excess of 4,000 planes of the various kinds and types, and the bill authorizes that this number be increased to 5,500, with authority upon the part of the War Department to proceed with a program for their procurement in line with the well settled policy of procuring the largest number of modernized and up-to-date serviceable airplanes, airships, and free and captive balloons necessary for training purposes together with spare parts, equipment, supplies, hangars, and installations necessary for the operation and maintenance thereof.

The committee, in presenting the bill, is in entire unanimous agreement that our present Military Establishment is woefully inadequate and that early improvements, as contemplated in the legislation, are immediately necessary.

It has not been, and is not now, the purpose of your committee to authorize the expenditure of any unnecessary or unusual sums of money on the program of national defense authorized by this bill, but we have recognized the well-known fact that it is always much better to acquire equipment, war munitions, and supplies in peacetime rather than in time of a great national emergency or in time of war, and with that in view, we have authorized this enlargement of the Air Corps together with the necessary corresponding expansion of the Air Corps personnel.

The bill does not authorize any vast increase in the Regular Army or in the Air Corps personnel, except that which is essential and necessary to a coordinated and efficient program that will maintain the present initial protective force of approximately 190,000 officers and men in the Regular Army and 210,000 in the National Guard and Reserve Forces necessary for the proper coordination of these two branches of the service.

As stated by the President's message, no one desires to go to war, no one is trying to provoke a war, but we are determined, through the Congress and the activities of the War Department, to put our own house in order for the reasonable and necessary protection of the continental United States and its outlying possessions. Within the program is included recommendation, and we have made provision for the expenditure of approximately \$27,000,000 to provide an adequate peace garrison for the Canal Zone and to house it adequately. According to testimony before the committee, deplorable conditions exist with respect to housing conditions within the Canal Zone, which is the key link of our national defense, because it is the only waterway passage for our ships between the two oceans within reasonable approach in time of emergency. This has been emphasized strongly in all the testimony from every expert in military tactics in the War

Ban Against Reenlistment Allowance Killed

The ban against paying the reenlistment allowance to enlisted personnel of the armed services was knocked out of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill in the House this week when Representative Ed. V. Izac, of Calif., made a point of order against its inclusion in the bill and was supported by the Chair.

The ban against the payment of the reenlistment allowance, which was instituted as a part of the first economy program a number of years ago, has been passed by every session of Congress since the inception of the program. The reenlistment allowance is regarded by the career enlisted personnel of the services in the light of pay and not as a gratuity, and concerted efforts have been and are being made by the enlisted personnel to have the allowance restored.

In order to prevent the payment of the reenlistment allowance, the opponents of payment must attach a rider to any one of the several appropriation bills introduced during the course of the session. This rider can be thrown out by any member of the House or Senate making a point of order against its inclusion, and when the provision made its first appearance this session, in the Independent

Department that has appeared before the committee.

Illustrative of what time means in preparation of a program of military defense we can look, with interest, to the present attitude of France and Great Britain, the only two major European democracies, each of which began a national defense program 2 years ago, yet neither of which is up to the stage of mass production of arms and equipment deemed by the military experts as necessary for their protection, and they are now engaged in placing large orders for airplane equipment with factories in this country, and these orders, we are informed, are being rushed as rapidly as possible, all of which indicates that war may come in Europe at an early date. When and if that unfortunate and regrettable situation occurs, it will be imperative and essential that we be prepared and equipped with the necessary air fleets and armed forces to provide adequate protection for our own shores that we may command respect of our rights at least in our own country.

With these brief expressions of views we present detailed analyses of each of the sections of the bill, as follows:

Section 1. Authorizes the Secretary of War to equip and maintain the Air Corps with not to exceed 5,500 airplanes. Authorization of this number of planes is essential to carry out the program of the War Department prepared in accordance with the figure of \$300,000,000 recommended by the President for the augmentation of our existing air defense. The program provides for the procurement of approximately 3,032 planes in addition to those on hand or on order. The increase of planes will raise the total in 1941 to approximately 5,500, of which number it is contemplated that about 2,100 will be held in reserve, without personnel. Of these planes in reserve, more than 1,300 will be of the combat type.

In conformity with paragraph 2-a of rule 13 of the House Rule there is herewith printed the provision of the existing law and the provisions of the proposed bill:

Provisions of Proposed Bill

Sec. 8. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to equip and maintain the Air Corps with not to exceed five thousand and five hundred serviceable airplanes, and such number of airships and free and captive balloons as he may determine to be necessary for training purposes together with spare parts, equipment, supplies, hangars, and installations necessary for the operation and maintenance thereof. In order to maintain the number specified above, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to replace obsolete or unserviceable aircraft from time to time: Provided, That the total number of airplanes and airships herein authorized shall be exclusive of those awaiting salvage or undergoing experiment or service tests, those authorized by the Secretary of War to be placed in museums, and those classified by the Secretary of War as obsolete: And provided further, That the total number of airplanes authorized in this section shall include the number necessary for the training and equipment of the National Guard and the training of the Organized Reserves as may be determined by the Secretary of War.

EXISTING LAW

Act approved June 24, 1936 [49 Stat. 1907] to provide more effectively for the national defense by further increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the air corps of the

Offices Appropriation Bill, Representative Izac raised the point.

Mr. Izac this week promised the enlisted personnel of the services that he would continue to make a vigorous fight to prevent the ban from being included in any appropriations bill passed by the House, and said that he had lined up a number of members of Congress to assist him in preventing the inclusion of any such provision in appropriations measures.

When the provision in the Independent Offices Bill banning payment of the allowance was read to the House on Wednesday, Feb. 8, Mr. Izac rose and said, "Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the inclusion of this section in the bill." The Chairman of the House stated, "The point of order is well taken. The provision would come under the Holman rule as a limitation except for the fact that it contains legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair sustains the point of order."

If opponents on the ban against payment of the allowance can prevent the inclusion of the ban against payment in any appropriation measure, payment of the reenlistment bonus will begin on July 1, 1939.

army of the United States
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authorized strength in airplanes, equipment, and accessories of the Army Air Corps established by the Act approved July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780), is hereby increased to such numbers as will permit the Secretary of War to complete the equipment and organization and to maintain in the Army Air Corps the special Army air organization known as G. H. Q. Air Force, and our overseas defenses, together with a 25 per centum reserve for such forces, and to procure such other airplanes and equipment, including spare parts, supplies, and accessories, for such other purposes as are necessary to provide for the mission of the Army Air Corps: Provided, That of the increase authorized herein not to exceed two thousand three hundred and twenty serviceable airplanes, including equipment and accessories, are authorized to be obtained.

Approved, June 24, 1936.

SEC. 8 OF THE ACT OF JULY 2, 1926
Sec. 8. Five-year air corps program.—For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Air Corps of the Army and for its further development the following five-year program is authorized:

Personnel.—The number of promotion-list officers now authorized by law in the grade of second lieutenant of the Regular Army is hereby increased by four hundred and three, and the number of enlisted men now authorized by law for the Regular Army is hereby authorized to be increased by six thousand two hundred and forty: Provided, That the increase in the number of officers and enlisted men herein authorized shall be allotted as herein-after provided. The present allotment of officers to the Air Corps is hereby authorized to be increased by four hundred and three officers distributed in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, and the present allotment of enlisted men to the Air Corps is hereby authorized to be increased by six thousand two hundred and forty enlisted men. The President is authorized to call to active service, with their consent, such number of Air Corps reserve officers as he may deem necessary, not to exceed five hundred and fifty, 90 per centum of whom shall serve for periods of not more than one year, and 10 per centum for periods of not more than two years: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall affect the number of reserve officers that may be called to active duty for periods of less than six months under existing law.

Equipment.—The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to equip and maintain the Air Corps with not to exceed one thousand eight hundred serviceable airplanes, and such number of airships and free and captive balloons as he may determine to be necessary for training purposes, together with spare parts, equipment, supplies, hangars, and installations necessary for the operation and maintenance thereof. In order to maintain the number specified above, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to replace obsolete or unserviceable aircraft from time to time: Provided, That the necessary replacement of airplanes shall not exceed approximately four hundred annually: Provided, That the total number of airplanes and airships herein authorized shall be exclusive of those awaiting salvage or undergoing experiment or service tests, those authorized by the Secretary of War to be placed in museums, and those classified by the Sec-

retary of War as obsolete: And provided further, That the total number of planes authorized in this section shall include the number necessary for the training and equipment of the National Guard and the training of the Organized Reserves as may be determined by the Secretary of War.

Method of increase.—The total increase in personnel and equipment authorized herein shall be distributed over a five-year period beginning July 1, 1926. Not to exceed one-fifth of the total increase shall be made during the first year, and the remainder in four approximately equal increments. The President is hereby authorized to submit to Congress annually estimates of the cost of carrying out the five-year program authorized herein: Provided, That a supplemental estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, may be submitted to cover the cost of the first annual increment.

Section 2: Authorizes the Secretary of War to detail Army personnel as students at civilian institutions for the purpose of acquiring knowledge in aviation matters. The War Department may, at its discretion, allocate to accredited civilian flying schools such part of the required flying training of military personnel now being conducted at the Air Corps Training Center as may be required to effectuate the expansion program. The proposed legislation would also authorize the training of other specialists in civilian institutions. This bill does not affect existing law as found in paragraph 13, section 127a, of the National Defense Act as amended by act of June 8, 1926 (44 Stat. 705; 10 U. S. C. 553) except in the matter of limitation upon numbers of Air Corps personnel who may be thus detailed as students to civilian institutions. In this matter, this legislation would give considerable latitude to the Secretary of War.

The utilization of civilian flying schools for primary flying training, as contemplated, will materially reduce the time required for the expansion of the Air Corps. The cost of tuition and expenses incident thereto will to a large extent be offset by a saving in additional air fields, materiel, personnel, and equipment, which would be necessary for training wholly in Army schools, and some of which might be found to be surplus when the period of expansion is over.

Section 3: Authorizes the Secretary of War to enroll as students at the Air Corps Training Center selected civilians from the instructional staffs of civilian flying schools. This will enable the War Department to keep the instructional staffs of civilian flying schools to which members of the Army are detailed to pursue a course of instruction in close touch with the curricula and methods of the Army Air Corps Training Center and will serve to coordinate the instruction given to Army personnel in both classes of schools.

Section 4: Authorizes the Secretary of War to lend aircraft and other aeronautical equipment to civilian aviation schools at which personnel of the Military Establishment are pursuing a course of training pursuant to competent orders of the War Department. The equipment is to be used for purposes of instruction and training of Army personnel authorized by section 2 of the bill. The type and quantity of equipment to be loaned is to be left to the Secretary of War.

Under the proposed expansion program, the Air Corps is to be increased both in number of airplanes and in personnel. This requires the training of additional pilots, mechanics, and other specialists. The present training facilities of the Army are insufficient to meet this training problem; therefore, it is necessary to utilize the training facilities of certain accredited civilian aviation schools for the training of military personnel. Particularly does this program contemplate that primary flying training will be given at civilian schools over a period of approximately 3 months for each student. These schools do not have, at the present time, aircraft and other aeronautical equipment sufficient to conduct this training. In this connection, it is the desire of the War Department to avoid undue expansion in existing facilities and equipment of civilian aviation schools concerned with this program because of the temporary character of the program.

The bill imposes wide discretion in the Secretary of War in the matter of prescribing rules, regulations, and restrictions in regard to loan transactions which may be made in pursuance thereof.

Section 5: Amends section 1 of the Thomason Act to provide for the maintaining on active duty at all times not more than 1,000 Reserve officers of the promotion-list branches other than the Air Corps, 3,000 Air Corps Reserve officers, and 300 Reserve officers in the non-promotion-list branches. The number of 1,000 in the promotion-list branches except the Air Corps and the period of 1 year of active duty correspond to the number and length of detail now authorized by the Thomason Act for officers of the combatant arms and the Chemical Warfare Service. The present authorization for Air Corps Reserve officers is 1,350 as provided by section 1 of the act of June 16, 1936. The authorized in-

(Continued on Next Page)

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Report on Defense Bill

(Continued from Preceding Page)

crease is necessary to effect the program for Air Corps expansion. The provision in section 1 of the 1936 act authorizing a 5-year detail is incorporated in the bill, except that during the period of expansion of the Air Corps, an extension to 7 years is authorized to enable the retention of experienced officers as instructors. The increase in officers and enlisted men of the Air Corps will require an immediate expansion of the Medical Corps and Dental Corps (non-promotion-list branches). This requirement is to be met initially in the same manner as in the promotion-list-branches—namely, by the authorization and use of Reserve officers. For that purpose the bill authorizes active duty for 300 Reserve officers in the non-promotional-list branches. It has been considered advantageous to establish the tour of active duty for Reserve officers of the non-promotion-list branches and the Judge Advocate General's Department at 2 years. These officers are largely from civil professional groups and are sometimes unwilling to leave their civil practice for shorter periods.

This section also provides that all officers, including warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, Reserve Corps, other than officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, when called into active military service by the Federal Government for a period in excess of 30 days, incur or suffer such disability or death in line of duty, shall be deemed to have been in the active military service and shall be entitled to pension, compensation, retirement pay, and hospitalization as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the Regular Army.

In conformity with paragraph 2-a of rule 13 of the House Rules there is herewith printed the provision of the existing law and the provisions of the proposed bill:

Provisions of Proposed Bill

That the President is hereby authorized to call annually, with their consent, upon application to and selection by the War Department for a period of not more than one year for any one officer, for active duty with

the Regular Army, such numbers of Reserve officers in the grade of second lieutenant as are necessary to maintain on active duty at all times not more than one thousand Reserve officers of the promotion-list branches other than the Air Corps, not more than three thousand Reserve officers of the Air Corps, and not more than three hundred Reserve officers of the non-promotion-list branches: Provided, That in the non-promotion-list branches and the Judge Advocate General's Department such Reserve officers may be in any grade not above captain: Provided further, That until July 1, 1949, the tour of active duty of Air Corps Reserve officers may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be extended not to exceed a total of seven years' active service in all, and thereafter not to exceed a total of five years' active service in all: Provided further, That in the non-promotion-list branches and the Judge Advocate General's Department, the tour of active duty may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be extended not to exceed a total of two years' active service in all: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall require the termination of active duty of any Reserve officer because of promotion to a higher grade after his tour of active duty begins. The tour of any Reserve Corps officer on active duty may be terminated at any time in the discretion of the Secretary of War: Provided further, That all officers (including warrant officers) and all enlisted men of the National Guard, Reserve Corps, or any other armed forces of the United States, however designated, other than the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, if called into the active military service by the Federal Government for extended military service in excess of thirty days, and suffer disability or death in line of duty from disease or injury while so employed, they shall be deemed to have been in the active military service during such period and shall be in all respects upon the same footing as to pensions, compensation, retirement pay, and hospital benefits as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service of the Regular Army.

EXISTING LAW

Section 1 of the act entitled "An Act to amend the National Defense Act approved August 30, 1935" (40 Stat. 1028)

Sec. 2. That, for the period of ten years beginning July 1, 1936, the Secretary of War is authorized to select annually, in addition to the graduates from the United States Military Academy, fifty officers who shall be commissioned in the Regular Army: Provided,

That the Secretary of War shall determine for each annual increment the number to be allotted among the promotion-list branches: And provided further, That the number to be appointed in the promotion-list branches shall be selected from such reserve officers who have received the training herein authorized or from graduates of the Army Air Corps Training Center.

Approved, August 30, 1935.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized to call annually, with their consent, upon application to and selection by the War Department, for a period of not more than one year for any one officer, not to exceed at any time one thousand Reserve officers of the combatant arms and the Chemical Warfare Service in the grade of second lieutenant, for active duty with the Regular Army: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall affect the number of Reserve officers that may be called to active duty under existing laws, nor the conditions under and purposes for which they may be so called.

Section 6: Amends section 2 of the Thomason Act and enlarges it so that it now becomes a part of the general procurement authorization for the whole Army. The 10-year period provided in section 2 of the Thomason Act is in effect extended by a period of 3 years. The amendment contemplates that, from all sources of procurement, the Regular Army shall be built up to full peacetime strength over a period of 10 years. The advantages of the plan are obvious. It eliminates the possibility of any appreciable "hump" in the promotion list; it enables the War Department to make a careful selection of new officers; and it affords training for hundreds of Reserve officers.

In conformity with paragraph 2-a of rule 13 of the House Rules there is herewith printed in parallel column the provision of the existing law and the provisions of the proposed bill:

Provisions of Proposed Bill

That, for the period of ten years beginning July 1, 1939, the Secretary of War is authorized to select annually, to be commissioned in the Regular Army in approximately equal annual increments, in accordance with the provisions of, and from the groups described in, section 24e of the National Defense Act, as amended, such proportion of the total number of officers as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, will be required to bring the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army to peacetime strength, as hereinafter provided, on June 30, 1949.

EXISTING LAW

Section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the National Defense Act approved August 30, 1935" (40 Stat. 1028)

Sec. 2. That, for the period of ten years beginning July 1, 1936, the Secretary of War is authorized to select annually, in addition to the graduates from the United States Military Academy, fifty officers who shall be commissioned in the Regular Army: Provided,

That the Secretary of War shall determine for each annual increment the number to be allotted among the promotion-list branches: And provided further, That the number to be appointed in the promotion-list branches shall be selected from such reserve officers who have received the training herein authorized or from graduates of the Army Air Corps Training Center.

Approved, August 30, 1935.

Section 7: Amends section 24e of the National Defense Act which prescribes the groups from which appointment of Regular Army personnel shall be made. As amended it specifically includes Reserve officers on active duty. Adhering, in general, to the provisions of the present Thomason Act, as amended, the amended section provides that the number of officers selected for commission in the promotion-list branches other than the Air Corps shall be not less than 10 per cent of the number of Reserve officers annually called to active duty in such branches, and not less than 50. Because of the large number of Air Corps Reserve officers which it is contemplated will be called, an extension of the 10 per cent requirement to them would result in too large an annual increment which would create a promotion-list hump. Such additional incentive is not considered necessary in the case of Air Corps Reserve officers since increased flying pay, \$500 bonus, and opportunity for aeronautical education offers inducements which are not present in the case of other officers. Actually the bill offers considerable added incentive for Air Corps Reserve officers so far as opportunity for appointment in the Regular Army is concerned. Under the bill it is contemplated that about 128 of them will be appointed annually in addition to those required to replace attrition losses. All of these latter vacancies, except those filled by graduates of the United States Military Academy, will be filled from Reserve officers on extended active duty with the Air Corps or from flying cadets enlisted in the Air Corps.

A new group has been added to those provided in section 24e of the National Defense Act. That group is composed of honor graduates of senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps units, limited to such numbers as the Secretary of War may prescribe. Those men are the best of the class from which the present Thomason men come. Experience has shown that, because they are constantly being sought by industry, they can rarely be induced to accept the uncertainty of appointment in the Regular Army after a year's active duty. As they are exclusive of the 10 per cent required to be appointed from Reserve officers as hereinbefore stated, the inclusion of this group under section 24e will not lessen the incentive for the original Thomason group. The War Department will select from the candidates from this group those whose records as to military adaptability, leadership, and scholarship indicate them to be the outstanding men.

To enable the Secretary of War to make
(Please turn to Page 549)

Retirement for Generals

Legislation will shortly be introduced in Congress, and sponsored by the War Department, permitting air corps officers who have held temporary general officer ranks with the General Headquarters Air Force and also assistant chiefs of branches to retain their temporary rank on retirement.

Under present interpretation of the law only chiefs of arms and services and the Chief of Staff of the Army may be retired with the higher rank. Assistant chiefs of branches (brigadier generals) and the temporary general officers of the GHQ Air Force would revert to their regular rank on the promotion list upon retirement. The proposed law will give them all the advanced rank.

Army Probationary Commission

Representative Andrew J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, has introduced a bill that would amend the National Defense Act to place all newly commissioned officers of the Army on a three-year probationary period. Secretary of War Woodring, in a letter to the Speaker of the House, asked for enactment of the bill, declaring that such legislation would provide a means of separating from the service, officers who demonstrate unfitness for continuing an Army career.

The proposed law is very similar to the one now in effect in the Navy, providing a probationary period for ensigns, with the exception that under the Navy law the probationary period extends for seven years.

The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 23 of the National Defense Act, as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 771), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 23. Original Appointments to be Probationary.—The Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may hereafter revoke the commission of any officer on the active list, initially commissioned after the date of this Act who, at the date of said revocation, has had less than three years of continuous service as a commissioned officer of the Army, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the Army."

Secretary Woodring, in his letter advocating passage of the bill, said:

"The proposed legislation amends section 23 of the national defense act, as amended, which states:

"That certain appointments of officers shall be provisional for a period of time are hereby repealed."

"The purpose of the bill is to authorize the Secretary of War to revoke the commission of any officer of the active list, initially commissioned after the enactment of the proposed bill, who at the date of said revocation has had less than three years of continuous service as a commissioned officer of the Army. The bill further provides that each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the Army."

"The proposed bill is similar to the provisions of the act of June 23, 1938 (the naval line personnel act), with respect to probationary appointments of officers of the line of the Navy and Marine Corps, except that the probationary period would be three instead of seven years as in the case of the legislation applying to the Navy Department."

"The enactment of this bill will contribute to the efficiency of the Army by providing a means for early separation from the Army of an officer who reveals a lack of suitability for the military service."

"Ultimate savings in pay may be effected by the early removal from the active list of a young officer whose value to the service is less than cost of his maintenance."

"The War Department has been advised by the bureau of the budget that there would be no objection to the submission of the proposed legislation to the Congress."

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, 1st Lt. Victor H. King, 1st Lt. Graydon C. Essman, 1st Lt. Frank A. Todd and 1st Lt. John A. De Veaux were elected to membership in the Association and four members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Brig. Gen. George W. Gatchell and Col. John Charles Waterman.

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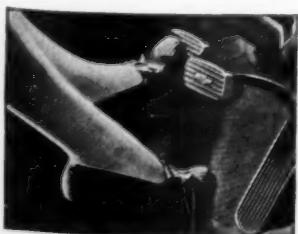
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THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Naval Air Base Hearings

The House Naval Affairs Committee on Wednesday, Feb. 8, concluded hearings on the bill authorizing the construction of air bases recommended by the Hepburn Board.

Nine members of the committee are scheduled to leave Washington today by plane on an inspection tour of possible southeastern air base sites. The members scheduled to make the trip are: Representatives Melvin Maas, of Minn., Leonard W. Schuetz, of Ill., W. Sterling Cole, of N. Y., Lyndon B. Johnson, of Tex., William S. Jacobson, of Iowa, Frank R. Havener, of Calif., Thomas M. Eaton, of Calif., Pat Cannon, of Fla., and Warren G. Magnuson, of Wash. The above members had originally planned to leave on Thursday, Feb. 9, but weather conditions south of Washington made it inadvisable to make the flight.

The members of the committee will visit Miami, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Key West, Parris Island and will return to Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 14, to begin discussion of the bill. This discussion will be held in open session in line with Chairman Vinson's decision to hold no secret meetings on the bill.

The controversy over the location of the southeastern base was fully aired at Wednesday's hearing. Admiral Cook was recalled to the stand to testify on the comparative values of Miami and Jacksonville as an air base. He told the committee that Miami has three advantages over Jacksonville, strategic location, better seaplane takeoff and landing facilities, and better location of other facilities such as public utilities, etc. However, balanced against these favorable conditions, he cited the additional expense of Miami over Jacksonville, the fact that extensive fills would be necessary and the great number of surface craft in the locality. He said that the biggest difficulty would be in keeping the three square mile area necessary for the landing and takeoff of flying boats clear of pleasure craft. It would require, he told the committee, between seven and eight million dollars more to establish at Miami than Jacksonville.

A group of Jacksonville citizens, headed by Rear Admiral Hutch L. Cone, USN-Ret., and several civic officials, followed Admiral Cook on the stand. Admiral Cone, who was in command of American Naval aircraft operating overseas during the World War, reviewed for the committee his experience, stating that he was personally responsible for the selection of the sites of 27 Naval air stations in England, France, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Italy during the World War. Commenting on the qualifications of the Jacksonville site, he reminded the committee that five railroad trunk lines her terminals in Jacksonville and that six surfaced highways pass through the city. Contrasting this to the Miami site, he said that the latter, situated on the tip of the Florida peninsula, would face great supply hazards in event of emergency. He also pointed out that the rapid expansion of commercial and pleasure aviation make it a certainty that Miami will, in the near future, become one of America's largest air centers, thus overcrowding the air space and causing interference.

Admiral Cone said that in his opinion, "Jacksonville is the most ideal of any location on the southeastern part of the country." Representative Melvin J. Maas asked whether or not, when the carriers and their planes are at sea in an emergency, the Army could not make valuable use of the facilities left vacant at Jacksonville, to which Admiral Cone replied in the affirmative.

Mr. James G. Cary, Chairman of the Duval County Commissioners, Mayor George C. Bloom of Jacksonville and Mr. Thomas Ireson, City Constructor of Jacksonville, then took the stand and offered the government title to as much land as it needs for the Jacksonville base. Just as the hearing was closing, a telegram was received from the Dade County Commissioners, offering the government an area

of several thousand acres on the Biscayne Key, near Miami.

Decision as to the location of the base will await the return of the members of the committee from their aerial jaunt, but an unofficial survey of committee opinion seems to indicate that the Jacksonville base is slightly favored over Miami.

Shortly before the committee adjourned, Admiral Cook asked permission of Chairman Vinson to add an amendment to the bill authorizing the appropriation of \$1,800,000 for the purpose of aerial research and experimentation, and for the construction of buildings to house the activities at the Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia. The authorization asked is contained in the \$37,000,000 shore establishments measure which has been introduced, but Admiral Cook said that he felt that the shore establishments measure might not come up for consideration until late in the session and that the delay in obtaining the authorization for the Naval Aircraft Factory might delay work for a year. Chairman Vinson instructed Admiral Cook to draw up such an amendment for the committee's consideration.

The House Naval Affairs Committee on Tuesday, Feb. 7, heard three witnesses in opposition to the naval air base bill. The witnesses, who claimed to represent an aggregate of 70 peace organizations, opposed virtually all provisions of the bill involving Pacific Ocean bases including the Alaskan bases, but centered their fire on the proposed establishment at Guam. The question of America's foreign policy also was given great stress by the peace representatives, who advocated that a joint Congressional committee be formed to make a "thorough" national defense survey.

Mr. Walter W. VanKirk, of the National Peace Conference, the first witness heard by the Naval Committee, stated that it was the opinion of the 42 organizations which he represented that a thorough study should be made of the national defense needs of the United States. He said that he was opposed to the contemplated improvements at Guam due to the fact that it would act as an "irritant" on Japan, and probably cause future complications. He advocated that the line of American Naval operations extend no further westward than Hawaii. Representative Melvin J. Maas, of Minn., at this point brought up the question of Japan's alleged fortification of the Mandated Islands, asking Mr. VanKirk if he did not think that a dangerous situation existed, if the reports are true. Mr. VanKirk answered that, in such a case, the national policy of the United States would have to be considered, and again brought up the question as to just what the national policy is. Pressed by Mr. Maas for his opinion on the attitude the United States ought to take at this time he said that the United States should take the lead in organizing a peace conference to settle international disputes.

Representative Warren G. Magnuson, of Wash., said that the Alaskan bases would be closer than Guam to Japan and Russia. Mr. VanKirk reiterated his statement that he was opposed to any further building until a thorough study has been made by a joint committee.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, a former member of the House of Representatives, presented a brief statement in which she asserted that Guam would be a liability rather than an asset, and that "the establishment of Guam as a naval salient is objected to by naval experts, at present in active service, and whose prestige and seniority as naval experts ranks as high as that of the authorities who propose to fortify Guam. These naval experts, now in active service, consider the fortification of Guam a strategic and diplomatic blunder. There is as much technical opinion within the Navy Department against this proposal as there is for it." She charged that "The organization of the Navy Department is such that announcements of policy or opinion come only from the top."

Several members of the committee questioned Miss Rankin on this statement, and asked for the names of such

officers of the Navy. She said that she could not betray "confidences." Pressed on the subject of whose "confidences" she was respecting, she admitted that she had not herself talked to any such officers, but that "high newspaper men" had told her of the objections of certain ranking officers to the Guam proposal. She was directed by Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the committee, to cooperate with Representative Melvin Maas in bringing to the attention of the committee the opinions of the officers of the Department against improvements at Guam.

The third witness heard, Mr. Oswald Villard, a journalist and business man, objected to the air base bill on the grounds that advance bases in the Pacific are unnecessary for defense of the United States.

Secret Hearings

The Senate Military Affairs committee yesterday by a tie vote of 8 to 8 defeated a proposal by Senator Austin of Vermont that future hearings before the group be held in open session. The question of publishing the record of the hearings on the sale of American war planes to the French government was held over until Feb. 13. Following the defeat of the opening hearing motion the committee agreed to permit any member to talk freely on any hearings of the body with the provision that military secrets not be so discussed.

Construction Corps Selections

Approval of the President to recommendations of a Navy Construction Corps selection board that one commander be promoted to captain and 11 lieutenant commanders be advanced to commander was announced this week by the Navy Department.

The recommendations were made by a board, headed by Rear Adm. William G. DuBois (CC), which convened at the Navy Department Jan. 24.

Recommended for promotion to captain was Comdr. Harold E. Saunders, now stationed at the Washington, D. C. Navy Yard.

Lieutenant commanders recommended for promotion are:

Charles H. Cushman, Charleston Navy Yard.
George T. Paine, Norfolk Navy Yard.
Antonio S. Pitre, Mare Island Navy Yard.
Joseph M. Kiernan, Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Nonh W. Gokey, Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Wesley McC. Hague, Norfolk Navy Yard.
Evander W. Sylvester, Washington Navy Yard.

Horatio C. Sexton, Jr., Washington Navy Yard.

Roy Thomas Cowdrey, Washington Navy Yard.

Lawrence T. Haugen, Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Paul B. Nibbecker, Bureau of Construction and Repair.

No recommendations for retention were made by the selection board.

Capt. Towers Addresses
Sojourners

Early naval aviation history was outlined to the Sojourners Club at a meeting in the Lafayette Hotel here, Feb. 8, by Capt. J. H. Towers, USN, who was officer in command of the first trans-Atlantic

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flight, made in the spring of 1919. Captain Towers is now assistant chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Navy Sponsors Meet

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison; Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission; Sen. David I. Walsh, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were speakers at the annual meeting of the Society of Sponsors of the U. S. Navy, at the Mayflower Hotel here, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Admiral Land, speaking Tuesday, discussed the Maritime Commission's training program and the importance of the merchant marine as an aid to the Navy. Senator Walsh stressed the importance of a strong neutrality policy and an adequate national defense as "two ways absolutely to avoid war," while Assistant Secretary Edison discussed the need of strengthening the Navy to meet any emergencies brought about by unsettled world conditions.

Mrs. Russell C. Langdon was re-elected president of the society, with the following other officers re-elected: Mrs. Henry Williams, first vice president; Mrs. Emory S. Land, second vice president; Mrs. Stanton R. Norman, secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the board of trustees were Mrs. Edward Palmer, Mrs. Ivan Bass, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Wilson Lee, Mrs. Nathan Goss, Mrs. Arthur Sutcliffe, Mrs. Jennings Bailey and Mrs. Albert Stahl.

Navy Staff Corps Promotions

The following named officers have, or will, become due for promotion on the dates indicated:

Medical Corps

Capt. B. H. Dorsey, April 1, 1939.
Comdr. C. W. Ross, July 1, 1939.
Comdr. C. I. Wood, July 1, 1939.
Comdr. W. W. Wickersham, July 1, 1939.
Comdr. W. H. Michael, July 1, 1939.
Comdr. J. T. Boone, July 1, 1939.
Comdr. F. L. Conklin, July 1, 1939.
Comdr. R. M. Lhamon, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. G. H. Larson, June 23, 1938.
Lt. Comdr. C. F. Behrens, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. J. J. O'Connor, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. L. L. Edmisten, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. R. E. Duncan, July 1, 1939.

Supply Corps

Capt. T. W. Leutze, April 1, 1939.

Construction Corps

Comdr. H. E. Saunders, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. C. H. Cushman, June 23, 1938.
Lt. Comdr. G. T. Paine, June 23, 1938.
Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, June 23, 1938.
Lt. Comdr. J. M. Kiernan, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. N. W. Gokey, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. W. M. Hague, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. E. W. Sylvester, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. H. C. Sexton, Jr., July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. R. T. Cowdrey, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. L. T. Haugen, July 1, 1939.
Lt. Comdr. P. B. Nibbecker, July 1, 1939.

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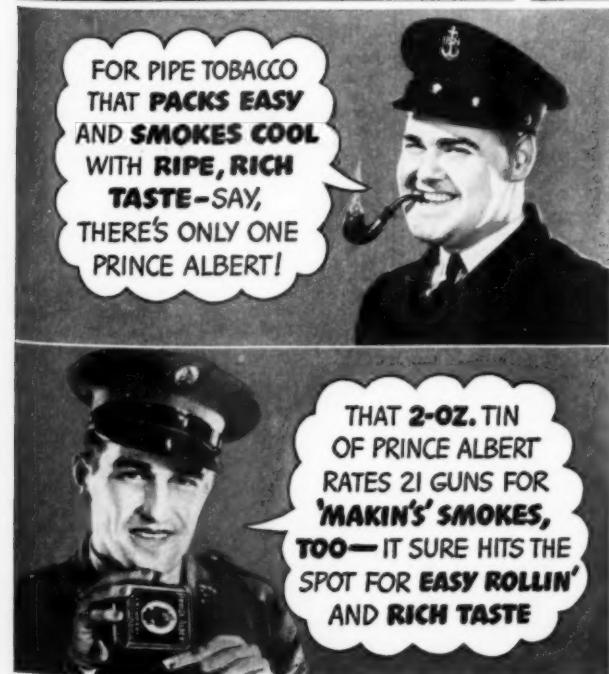
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Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

NO-RISK OFFER GOES FOR "MAKIN'S SMOKERS TOO!"

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert



PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1939

"Since it is apparent that here, as in every other state, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defense on every side." —ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
3. Balanced, orderly expansion of the land, sea and air forces and merchant marine so as to provide services that will effectively discharge the missions confided to them, and perfection of facilities for gearing industry to them in times of emergency.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard to be increased in personnel and materiel in proportion to expansion in the general defense establishment; 14 day training annually for eligible Army reserve officers; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thomason Act; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

JUSTIFYING THE BILL FOR increasing the airfleet and the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, the House Military Affairs Committee expressed the conviction that war is at our doorstep, and that we must be prepared to defend our rights. The Committee realizes that the defenses we have, and to which it proposes to make additions, must rest primarily upon the officers and men of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, and that those officers and men, in order to render their most effective service especially in time of war, must be assured of safeguards in the way of adequate active and retired pay. This has been the traditional policy of the Government. It is a sound policy; it is responsible for the retention in the Armed Forces of able men during their working years, and it is these men who will be the nucleus and the instructors of the vast Armies and the powerful Navy which we would raise if war should come. In the light of these facts known to members of the Military Committee, it is amazing that they should include in the bill reported to the House a provision that all personnel called into service for a period in excess of thirty days and who suffer disability or death in line of duty, shall be entitled to the pensions and retirement pay of the commissioned and enlisted lists of the Regular Army. In other words, there is to be a concentration of all casualties under the Army, its retired list is to be loaded possibly with tens of thousands of disabled officers and men, and death benefits even may be placed under military administration. The importance of the Regular Army, Navy and Coast Guard having their own retired lists has never been challenged; it is the officers and men of those establishments in times of peace who prepare for the expansion and training of troops and ships for war, and who are the leaders in an emergency. To load those lists with temporaries, patriotic though they would be, would mean their ultimate abolition, and a consequent unwillingness on the part of the Regular personnel to devote their best years to the profession so essential to the safety of the country. Further, the matter of administration would be complicated, for there might arise conflict between the War Department and the Veterans Administration, and Congress, irritated and in a fit of economy, might determine to make a sweeping reduction in the list. It is believed the House will refuse, as it should, to accept the Committee provision. In lieu thereof, we suggest the procedure adopted for the Naval Reserve, a grant to all the disabled and the widows and children of the dead of the generous benefits of the Federal Compensation Act. Thus, without conflict with the Regular Retired lists, the object of the committee which everyone will favor, will be attained. A solution of this character would assure simple administration, would provide for casualties, and would continue the wise policy by which retirements for disability and age are authorized for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

IT IS NOT ONLY disadvantageous to the country, but it is discouraging to the Army and the Navy to have their secrets revealed to a foreign Government. Aside from the fact that that Government has allies to which it passes on the intelligence it collects, and that those Allies in turn advise the nations with which they are in close relations, there is the probability that, seen by so many eyes, prospective enemies of the United States quickly will be informed. During the World War when we were formally associated with the Allied Powers, there was not the slightest disposition on the part of our authorities to hold back any information, and on the part of those Powers there was an equal willingness to supply us with anything they had or produced. At the present time, however, we are not engaged in war, have no associates or allies, and are preparing for our own defense. Therefore, the secrets we have should remain our own. As a consequence of the courtesies extended in spite of the objection of our military authorities to the French Aviation Mission, we have now practically no secrets for our own air defense. The French know nearly all of our latest airplane developments and devices, and undoubtedly have reported on them to the British Government, perhaps to some of their European Allies. Senator Nye of all men appreciates the importance of safeguarding American secrets, and has announced his intention to press legislation which will protect them. Such legislation would be welcome to our fliers whose lives would be protected and whose operations could be furthered by equipment of which an enemy is in ignorance.

Service Humor

Fighting Words

Judge—"What did your husband do to provoke you the second time after you threw the alarm clock at him?"

Wife—"It wasn't what he did, Your Honor, but what he said."

Judge—"Tell the court his exact words."

Wife—"My—how time flies."

—Foreign Service, V. F. W.

Ode to "Squads Right"

(Upon its retirement from Active Duty)
Egad, SQUADS RIGHT, and e'en forsooth!

Can it be that I hear the truth
When told that presently 'tis planned
To throw you out, to have you canned,
Eliminated, scrapped, and cast
Into the discard with things past,
Like "carry," "left salute," "reverse."
"Squads left (or east)," to ride a hearse?

No more shall youngsters, boning voice,
On broad parade, with raucous noise,
Awake the echoes far and near
To fascinate some damsel dear?
Ah no! With squeaky whistle now
They'll show their lusty doughboys how!
O tempora! O mores! Friend,
All things must have untimely end!

Thus pass the chums of long ago!
No more will rookies, gawk and slow,
Sweat 'neath the sergeant's scornful roar
And strive to learn what number four
And rear rank three must eke attain
To ease their torture's woesome pain.
So, farewell, Pal. With heavy heart
From you, a life long friend, we part!

—Contributed.

He's Settled, Too

Flounderfeet obtained a job as packer in a chinaware warehouse. On the third day, he smashed a large vase. On pay day, he was called into the manager's office and was told that half his wages would be deducted each week until the vase was paid for.

"How much was the vase worth?" he asked anxiously.

"About \$500.00," replied the manager.

"Hoorah!" shouted Flounderfeet.

"Why the cheers?" the manager demanded.

"Well," said Flounderfeet, "it looks as if I have a steady job at last."

—Exchange.

Rapid Calculation

A man who was riding on a bus through Western ranch country aroused considerable interest among passengers in adjoining seats. As they sped along past vast cattle ranches the man jotted down figures on paper. Finally one curious gent asked what he was doing.

"Well, you see," he explained, "I have a cattle ranch in Montana, and I am checking up on the stock these Wyoming ranchers keep."

The curious one looked at the paper and sure enough he saw a neat row of figures—472; 50; 316; 724. He was amazed, and asked, "Do you mind telling me how you can possibly count the cattle on each ranch as we whiz by at this speed?"

"That's easy," said the rancher. "I just count the legs and divide by four."

—Oklahoma Powwow.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

B. G.—In order to be assigned to recruiting service you should send a letter of application through regular military channels to your Corps Area Commander.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The Army dirigible TC-5, manned by Capt. W. J. Flood, AC, USA, and a crew of five men flew from Langley Field, Va., to Washington, D. C., and landed on the roof of the Munitions Building, War Department on Feb. 5, in order to demonstrate the practicability of the airship for the delivery of messages in the military service. The landing was made without incident.

20 Years Ago

Col. Spencer Cosby, CE, USA, has been named as a member of the board to make a survey of Galveston Island and Galveston Channel, east of the causeway, and to prepare plans and estimates for their protection against storms and erosions, including the protection of the instrumentalities and aids to commerce located in that area.

30 Years Ago

Capt. William C. Harilee, USMC, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major General Elliot, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps. Captain Harilee has served for some time at the Headquarters of the Marine Corps. Prior to that time he was in charge of the Marine Corps Rifle Team.

50 Years Ago

It is stated that the German government is willing to effect a settlement of the Samoan question upon the basis of the United States Government's proposal at the Washington conference, namely, the establishment of a joint American, English and German control over the Samoan Government through the consuls of the three governments at Apia.

75 Years Ago

The Confederates lament bitterly the loss of the blockade runner Vesta, with a very valuable cargo of much needed supplies for the South. She escaped Northern cruisers by her fleetness, though pursued by several of them, but was wrecked on the Wilmington coast. She had aboard a splendid uniform intended as a present for General Robert E. Lee.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, IG.
Col. William Scott Wood, (FA), prior orders to Panama Canal Dept. revoked.

Maj. Richard W. Hocker, (FA), from office of IG, Wash., D. C., to Hdq. 9th CA, Pres. of S. F., Calif.; sail N. Y., June 1.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GUILLION, JAG.
Capt. Charles W. West, from USMA, N. Y., June 28, to office of JAG, Wash., D. C.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBONS, QMC
Lt. Col. Louis C. Wilson, from Panama Canal Dept., to Hdq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Robert C. Brady, from Philadelphia, Pa., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Maj. James W. Younger, from present duty as QM on arrival of Maj. Dorris A. Hanes, to duty as asst. to QM, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Maj. Lawrence L. Cobb, (Inf.), from QM Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., to QM School, Philadelphia, as member of staff and faculty.

Maj. Dorris A. Hanes, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Thomas, Ky., as QM.

Maj. Francis B. L. Myer, from QM Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, to QM School, Philadelphia, as member of staff and faculty.

Capt. Francis E. Rundell, from Holabird, Md., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Capt. Wilbur F. Browder, from Randolph Field, Texas, to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, June 16.

Capt. Theodore Kalakuka, from Wash., D. C., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., April 1.

Capt. Albert N. Stubblebine, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to QM School, Philadelphia, Pa., as member of Staff and Faculty.

1st Lt. William K. Gormley, from Philippine Dept., to Philadelphia QM Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., as asst. to C. O.

1st Lt. Carmon A. Rogers, (Inf.), from Panama Canal Dept., to QM Depot, Philadelphia as Asst. to C. O.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.
Medical Corps

Col. Clemens W. McMillan from Ft. McDowell, Calif., April 1, to Pres. of S. F., Calif.

Col. Frank W. Weed, from West Point, N. Y., July 1, to Hdq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Earl H. Perry from Oklahoma City, Okla., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Maj. Charles H. Beasley, from West Point, N. Y., July 1, to temp. duty as student surgeon Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.; thence to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. George F. Baier, III, from present duty, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Infantry School, as student, 11.

1st Lt. Patrick J. McShane, from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C. and temp. duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. James B. Mann, from Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C.

Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. George L. Caldwell, from Office of SG, Wash., D. C., Aug. 19, to Ft. Riley, Kans.

Lt. Col. Ralph B. Stewart, from Ft. Riley, Kans., June 1, to Army Veterinary School, Wash., D. C., as instructor and director.

Army Nurses Corps

2nd Lt. Mary L. Carney, retired Feb. 28, after having completed required length of service.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Maj. Ellis E. Haring, from Hawaiian Dept., to Sacramento Engr. Dist., Calif., as asst. to Dist. Engr.

Capt. Charles G. Holle, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to American Battle Monuments Commission, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Kenneth E. Fields, from Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, to U. S. Waterways Experiment Station, as asst. to officer in charge, and to additional duty, Lower Mississippi Valley Div., Vicksburg, Miss., as asst. to Div. Eng.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Capt. Daniel J. Martin, from USMA, N. Y., June 28, to office of C. of O., Wash., D. C.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO
Lt. Col. Clyde V. Simpson, from Chicago SC Procurement Dist., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Maj. John H. Gardner, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Aircraft Radio Laboratory, Materiel Div., Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Maj. George I. Back, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., as sec., SC Board.

Capt. Tyree R. Horn, from USMA, N. Y., to 1st Sig. Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., June 30.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.
Maj. Floyd M. Hyndman, retired Feb. 28, at his own request after 25 years' service.

Capt. Clarence K. Darling, from West Point, N. Y., June 28, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lt. O'Neill K. Kane, from West Point, N. Y., June 28, to 10th Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.
Col. George M. Peek, from Kansas City, Mo., June 15, to NG duty, Providence, R. I.

Col. Clifton R. Norton, from Transport "Republic" to N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Col. Frank S. Bowen, retired for age June 30.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.
Col. Robert P. Glassburn, from Omaha, Neb., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Col. Ralph M. Mitchell, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to transport "Republic" as C. O. of troops.

Lt. Col. Delmar S. Lenzner, from NG duty, Wash., D. C., June 20, to Sub. Mine Depot, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Lt. Col. Roy S. Atwoods, to IG Dept., June 15; from OR duty, Wash., D. C., June 15 to temp. duty office of IG, Wash., D. C., thence to Hdq. 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.

Lt. Col. Arthur E. Rowland, from Hawaiian Dept. to OR duty, Pres. of SF, Calif.

Maj. John H. Harrington, from Philippine Dept., to St. Ignatius High School, San Francisco, Calif.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.
Col. George W. Stuart, retired for age Feb. 28.

Lt. Col. Benj. W. Mills, prior orders to Hdqrs. 8th Inf. Brigade, Ft. McPherson, Ga., revoked; from Wash., D. C., March 3, to home and await retirement.

Lt. Col. Truman Smith, from Berlin, Germany, March 1, to Hdq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Fred McI. Logan, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Maj. Augustus B. O'Connell, from Ft. Warren, Wyo., to OR duty, Springfield, Mass.

Maj. Everett M. Yon, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Georgetown Univ., Wash., D. C.

Maj. Herman O. Lane, to IG Dept., July 18, from Pres. of SF, Calif., to Hdq. 7th CA, Omaha, Neb.

Maj. Everett L. Upson, to IG Dept., Feb. 16, from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Hdq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

Maj. Kenneth F. Hanst, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., June 5, to OR duty, 5th C. A., Columbus, Ohio.

Maj. Peter J. Lloyd, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C., as C. O., Army Band, sail SF, March 25.

The following Captains from USMA, N. Y., June 28, to station indicated: James V. Cole, to 34th Inf., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.; George W. Hickman, Jr., to 3rd Bn., 17th Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and William F. Steer, to 20th Inf., Pittsburg Barracks, N. Y.

The following Captains from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to temp. duty, Ft. Benning, Ga., thence to Inf. School, Sept. 11, as students, tank course: Craig Alderman, W. B. Griffith, Jr., George B. Peplow.

Capt. Marvin W. Peck, from USMA, June 28, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Joseph K. Bush, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Hdq. 3rd C. A., Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Harry G. Rennagel, from Hawaiian Dept., to Cretin High School, St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. Harvey T. Morgan, from Philippine Dept., to 30th Inf., Pres. of SF, Calif.

1st Lt. Meyer A. Braude, to FD, July 1; from Panama Canal Dept.; to temp. duty Finance School, Baltimore, Md., as student; thence to Hdq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Lt. George W. Perry, from Hawaiian Dept., to Cretin High School, St. Paul, Minn.

1st Lt. Dale J. Kinney, orders to the Philippine Dept. revoked.

1st Lt. John M. Breit, from Ft. Crook, Neb., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., April 1.

The following 1st Lts. from present duty
(Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison

Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

February 2, 1939

Comdr. Harry L. Merring, det. CO, USS Nitro about June 10; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas J. Haffey, det. Off. in Chge., Br. Hydro. Office, Detroit, Mich., on April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Herbert G. Hopwood, ora. Jan. 13 modified. To USS Melville as executive officer; instead duty USS Relief.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. Hungerford, det. USS San Francisco about June 16; to duty as Instructor of Naval Reserve, Toledo, Ohio.

Lt. William A. Lynch, det. USS Langley about April 20; to duty as Dist. Communication Officer, San Juan, P. R.

Lt. Edward S. Pearce, det. command USS Schenck; continue trmt. Nav. Hoop., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Walter G. Stahl, det. USS Phelps about June 10; to Nav. Boller Lab., Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Joseph B. Stefanac, det. USS Porter about June 16; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) Samuel Adams, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 17; to VB-5 (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) Fred E. Bakutis, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 10; to VS-3 (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) James C. Bentley, det. USS New Orleans about June 15; to USS Wasmuth.

Lt. (jg) Fred Borries, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 10; to VB-2 (USS Lexington).

Lt. (jg) Glover T. Ferguson, det. USS Clark about June 17; to USS New Orleans.

Lt. (jg) Louis R. Hird, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 10; to VB-42 (USS Ranger).

Lt. (jg) Constantine A. Karaberis, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 17; to USS Honolulu.

Lt. (jg) Charles H. Kretz, Jr., det. USS Wasmuth about June 15; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Clyde H. McCroskey, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 17; to VS-5 (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) William F. McLaren, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 17; to VB-3 (USS Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Kenneth F. Musick, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 17; to USS Milwaukee.

Lt. (jg) Seth S. Searcy, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 10; to VF-6 (USS Enterprise).

Lt. (jg) John D. Stevens, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 17; to VF-4 (USS Ranger).

Lt. (jg) Clarence M. White, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 10; to VF-4 (USS Ranger).

February 3, 1939

Rear Adm. John M. Smalle, det. chief of staff and aide, Cdr. Sctg. Force, about March 6; to duty as Cdt. 16th Nav. Dist. and addl. duty as Cdt. Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.

Capt. Samuel A. Clement, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about May 10; to duty as Director of Naval Reserve, Charleston, S. C.

Capt. Howard B. McCleary, det. chief of staff and aide, 14th Nav. Dist.; to duty as Capt. of Yd. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H. and addl. duty as CO, Receiving Station.

Capt. Alexander S. Wadsworth, det. CO, USS Whitney about April 10; to duty as Pres. Genl. Ct.-Martial, 5th Nav. Dist., Norfolk, Va.

Comdr. Donald C. Godwin, det. USS Mississippi about April 15; to command USS Whitney.

Comdr. George J. McMillin, det. USS Idaho about April 29; to command USS Medusa.

Lt. Comdr. Charles O. Comp, det. USS Dunlap about May 15; to command USS Blue.

Lt. Comdr. George C. Cummings, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., about April 28; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John S. Keating, det. USS Henry about May 15; to duty with Nav. Instr. Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Lt. Clanton E. Austin, det. Off. in Chge., Navy Rgt., Sta., New Haven, Conn., about April 8; to USS Mississippi.

Lt. Kenneth O. Ekelund, det. Dist. Communication Officer, San Juan, P. R., about May 31; to command USS Cormorant.

Lt. Richard C. D. Hunt, Jr., det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., about May 31;

to USS Conyngham as gunnery officer.

Lt. Wilfred E. Lankenau, det. Naval Academy in May; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Edward A. McFall, det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in May; to USS Case as exec. officer.

Lt. Emil H. Petri, det. USS Bridge about Feb. 17; to trmt. Norfolk Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Nathaniel S. Prime, det. USS Conyngham in April; to Bu. Ord., Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Ch. Bosn. Harold E. Russell, det. USS Algora; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Gunner Ernest A. Brook, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I., about April 29; to USS Yorktown.

Ch. Gunner William H. Cady, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about April 28; to USS Brooklyn.

Ch. Gunner Francis E. Church, det. Nav. Ammunition, Depot, Hawthorne, Nev. about March 31; to Asiatic Station.

February 4, 1939

Comdr. Alfred H. Donahue, det. 3rd Nav. Dist., in May; to USS Maryland as executive officer.

Comdr. William G. B. Hatch, det. Hydro. Office, Navy Dept., in April; to USS Idaho as exec. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Henry C. Johnson, duty as navigating officer, USS Brooklyn.

Lt. Comdr. John B. Longstaff, det. USS Brooklyn about April 15; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., as executive officer.

Lt. Comdr. Edmond P. Speight, det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., about April 27; to duty as navigating officer, USS California.

Lt. Comdr. Clement B. White, det. Bd. of Inspec. and Survey, Long Beach, Calif., about April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. John M. Bermingham, det. Naval Academy in May; to duty Asiatic Station.

Lt. Welford C. Bilia, det. Naval Academy in May; to duty Asiatic Station.

Lt. John K. Bisson, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to USS Gridley as engr. officer.

Lt. George M. Chambers, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to USS Blue as engineer officer.

Lt. Andrew E. Harris, det. Naval Academy in May; to duty Asiatic Station.

Lt. Arthur R. Quinn, det. Naval Academy in May; to duty as exec. officer, USS Cushing.

Lt. Clyde B. Stevens, Jr., det. Naval Academy about May 20; to USS Dunlap as engr. officer.

Lt. Marvin J. West, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., about May 1; to USS Dunlap as exec. officer.

Lt. (jg) Francis M. Douglass, det. USS Semper about May 1; to Nav. Trng. Station, New Port, R. I.

Lt. (jg) Robert S. Fahie, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to USS Farragut as engr. officer.

Lt. (jg) David Nash, det. USS Nashville about July 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (jg) Gerald L. Ketchum, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to USS Worden as engr. officer.

Lt. (jg) Victor A. King, det. Naval Academy (Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Capt. Will H. Lee, about April 15, detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., for

Navy Orders*(Continued from Preceding Page)*

about May 20; to USS Drayton as engr. officer.
Lt. (jg) Frederick U. Weir, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to USS Dewey as engineer officer.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur L. Walters, (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., in Feb.; to USS Langley as supply officer.

Ch. Gunner Earle G. Gardner, det. Navy Yard, Wash. D. C., about June 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Gunner Michael J. Jones, det. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about April 7; to USS Vincennes.

Ch. Gunner Leo E. Orvis, det. USS Trenton about April 1; to Nav. Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.

Ch. Gunner Harold L. Whiteacre, det. USS Brooklyn about May 1; to Navy Yard, Wash. D. C.

Ch. Gunner Grover Woosley, det. USS Vincennes about May 1; to Nav. Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ch. Mach. Charles W. Wagner, det. Asst. Instr. of Nav. Matl., Phila. Dist., Phila., Pa., about April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Albert D. Walker, det. USS Vestal about May 6; to Nav. Radio Sta., Mare Island, Calif.

Asiatic Orders

Lt. Richard C. Lake, det. USS S-40 about Dec. 24; to command USS S-40.

February 6, 1939

Comdr. Alfred T. Clay, det. NYD., Wash. D. C., April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Gale A. Polk, det. 14th Nav. Dist.; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H. On disch. trmt.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Webb Trammell, det. Dist. Intelligence Officer, 1st Nav. Dist., April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Rollin V. Failing, det. Seattle, April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Williston L. Dye, det. staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 12, April 15; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 6, as radio officer.

Lt. Walter C. Ford, det. Naval Academy, May; to Craven as executive officer.

Lt. James S. Laddlaw, ors. Jan. 19 modified. To staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 6 as gunnery officer; instead staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 1.

Lt. (jg) George F. Schultz, granted sick leave 2 months; wait orders at New York, N. Y.

Ens. John D. Carson, det. California, May 15; to resignation accepted effective June 2.

Ens. William A. Ellis, det. U. S. Fleet, March; to Maryland.

Ens. Burton H. Shupper, det. Astoria, Jan. 19; to communication duty, Cdr. Cruisers, Sqdn. Force.

Comdr. Frederick R. Hook (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H., July 1; to Nav. Hosp., Wash. D. C.

Lt. (jg) Caryl J. Hoffer (DC), det. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., Feb. or March; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Gunner James Clancy, det. Nav. Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Wash., June 10; to Tennessee.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Francis J. Hall, det. Asst. Off. in Chge., Nav. Radio Sta., Mare Island, Calif., May 1; to Vestal.

Pharm. Clay H. Chalfant, to duty Receiving Ship at New York.

Pharm. Dwight L. Gadberry, to Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

February 7, 1939

Comdr. Alexander R. Early, det. CO, Capella about June 30; to Houston as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Vaughn Bailey, det. Norfolk NYD., Portsmouth, about April 28; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Robert B. Dashiel, det. NYD., Wash., about April 28; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Charles A. Goebel, det. Utah about May 15; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph C. Kephart, det. Pensacola, about June 14; to NYD., New York.

Lt. Comdr. Lewis R. McDowell, det. Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., New York, about June 19; to Neches as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Eugene B. Oliver, det. Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Cincinnati, about June 17; to New Orleans as engr. officer.

Lt. Tillett S. Daniel, det. Naval Academy in May; to Asiatic Sta.

Lt. William H. Duvall, det. Naval Academy in May; to Clark as exec. off.

Lt. Richard A. Guthrie, det. Argonaut about March 10; to Arizona.

Lt. Charles Jackson, det. Farragut, about July 10; to Nav. Boiler Lab., NYD., Phila.

Lt. Marvin G. Kennedy, det. Chicago, about March 29; to c.o. Anderson and on bd. as engr. off. when comm.

Lt. Frank C. Layne, det. staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Sqdn. Force, in May or June; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Thomas E. Renaker, det. Instructor of Nav. Reserve at Los Angeles. On disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Russell R. Ross, det. Nav. Academy in May; to Preston as gunnery off.

Lt. (jg) Ralph J. Baum, det. Dent about May 24; to Chester.

Lt. (jg) Robert C. H. Hird, on disch. trmt. Fitzsimons Genl. Hosp., Denver; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Albert C. Ingels, ors. Jan. 6 revoked. Continue duty Houston.

Lt. (jg) George N. Price, det. Houston about May 17; to Melville.

Ens. Frederic A. Chenault, det. California about July 1; to Asiatic Sta.

Ens. Joseph F. Dalton, det. Tennessee about July 1; to Asiatic Sta.

Ens. Alfred W. Gades, jr., det. Ranger about July 1; to Asiatic Sta.

Ens. John P. M. Johnston, det. Houston about July 1; to Asiatic Sta.

February 8, 1939

Capt. George N. Barker, det. CO, Houston in May or June; to duty as Pres., Genl. Court-Martial NYD., Boston.

Comdr. Henry F. Floyd, det. Dist. Intelligence Off., 8th Nav. Dist., about April 1; to Mississippi as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Church A. Chappell, det. Savannah about April 15; to command Wasmuth.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph U. Hyde, det. Naval Academy in May; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Keefe, det. Senior Instructor, USNR, Boston, about April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Walter E. Moore, det. CO, Litchfield in April or May; to Bu. Navy, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. William J. Morett, det. NYD., Boston, about April 25; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Mead S. Pearson, det. Nav. Academy, in May; to command Craven.

Lt. Comdr. William M. Reiffel, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., in May or June; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Frank A. Saunders, det. 14th Nav. Dist., about April 15; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Russell G. Sturges, det. NYD., Puget Sound, Wash., in May; to c.o. Wilson and in command when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Bronson P. Vosbury, det. NYD., Wash., about April 28; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Howell J. Dyson, det. Patrol Sqdn. 8, in May; to Pelican.

Lt. Frederick V. H. Hillies, det. Nav. Gun Factory, NYD., Wash., in April; to Balch as gunnery off.

Lt. Peter H. Horn, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, about May 27; to Porter as engr. off.

Lt. George J. King, det. Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Louisville, about June 30; to Asiatic Sta.

Lt. Hugh T. MacKay, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, about May 27; to Clark as engr. off.

Lt. Carl H. B. Morrison, det. CO, Pelican in May; to Patrol Sqdn. 4.

Lt. Bruce E. S. Trippensee, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, about May 27; to Phelps as engr. off.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin N. Cochran (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, in Feb. or March; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Bosn. Charles A. Dannemann, det. Chester about April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Bosn. Frederick B. Webber, det. Falcon; continue trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth.

Ch. Gnr. Clarence E. Delp, det. Yorktown about May 5; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport.

Ch. Gnr. Clarence M. Maloney, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, about June 1; to Saratoga.

Ch. Mach. Warren L. Graeff, det. NYD., Charleston, about April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Mach. Henry W. Price, det. USS Concord about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Joseph A. Perry, det. Philadelphia about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph C. Kephart, det. Pensacola, about June 14; to NYD., New York.

Lt. Comdr. Lewis R. McDowell, det. Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., New York, about June 19; to Neches as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Eugene B. Oliver, det. Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Cincinnati, about June 17; to New Orleans as engr. officer.

Lt. Tillett S. Daniel, det. Naval Academy in May; to Asiatic Sta.

Lt. William H. Duvall, det. Naval Academy in May; to Clark as exec. off.

Lt. Richard A. Guthrie, det. Argonaut about March 10; to Arizona.

Lt. Charles Jackson, det. Farragut, about July 10; to Nav. Boiler Lab., NYD., Phila.

Lt. Marvin G. Kennedy, det. Chicago, about March 29; to c.o. Anderson and on bd. as engr. off. when comm.

Lt. (jg) D. H. Bartlett, detached Saranac,

effective about Feb. 18, 1939, and assigned engineering duty Itasca.

Lt. Comdr. R. L. Raney, detached Air Station, Biloxi, Mississippi, effective about April 1, 1939, and assigned to command Air Station, Salem, Massachusetts.

Lt. Comdr. F. A. Leamy, detached Air Station Salem, Massachusetts, effective about April 1, 1939, and assigned to command Air Station, San Diego, California.

Lt. S. C. Linholm, detached Air Station, San Diego, California, effective about April 1, 1939, and assigned to command Air Station, Biloxi, Mississippi.

Lt. F. P. Vetterick, detached Perseus, effective about March 1, 1939, and assigned plant of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland, in connection with overhaul of Maritime Service Training Ship American Seaman, and as executive officer that vessel when commissioned.

Lt. C. M. Anderson, detached plant of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland, effective about March 1, 1939, and assigned Perseus as commanding officer.

Lt. W. L. Clemmer, detached Taney, effective upon relief by Lt. (jg) D. O. Reed, and assigned Air Station, New York, N. Y.

Lt. T. G. Miller, detached Air Station, New York, N. Y., effective upon relief by Lt. W. L. Clemmer, and assigned Air Station, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Lt. (jg) D. O. Reed, detached Air Station, St. Petersburg, Florida, effective about March 1, 1939, and assigned Taney as aviation officer.

Ens. J. R. Scullion, detached Bibb, effective about April 1, 1939, and assigned plant of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland, in connection with overhaul of Maritime Service Training Ship American Seaman, and for line duty that vessel when commissioned.

Chief Electrician C. M. Talley, detached San Francisco Division, effective about March 6, 1939, and assigned Chicago Division as Supervisor of Telephone Lines.

Chief Boatswain Charles Lucas, detached Boutwell, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective March 1, 1939.

Chief Gunner C. J. Valdrow, detached Jacksonville Division, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective March 1, 1939.

Chief Pay Clerk Alexander Smith, detached San Francisco Division and assigned office of Purchasing Officer, Pacific Coast.

Chief Boatswain (L) D. M. Small, detached Tawas Station, effective when directed by Commander, Tenth District, and assigned Tenth District office.

Chief Pay Clerk W. O. Duker, detached Coast Guard Store, Oakland, California, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective March 1, 1939.

Chief Boatswain (L) J. O. Anderson, detached Old Chicago Station, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective March 1, 1939.

Chief Boatswain (L) F. E. Stebbins, detached Eleventh District office, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective March 1, 1939.

Chief Boatswain (L) H. J. Persson, detached Thirteenth District office, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective March 1, 1939.

Chief Gunner W. A. Woods, detached Hamilton, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective March 1, 1939.

Pay Clerk F. M. Daniel, detached Taney, effective about March 10, 1939, and assigned San Francisco Division office.

The following Boatswains (L) promoted to Chief Boatswains (L), with rank from the dates indicated:

R. V. Dudley, September 14, 1938.

O. A. Johnson, September 14, 1938.

Joseph Mazzotta, September 14, 1938.

A. C. Gross, December 1, 1938.

P. S. Midgett, December 1, 1938.

The following Machinists promoted to Chief Machinist, with rank from the dates indicated:

J. R. Orndorff, Jr., September 14, 1938.

T. R. Nan Carrow, December 14, 1938.

Army Orders*(Continued from Preceding Page)*

at Ft. Benning, to Inf. School, as students tank course, Sept. 11: Loris R. Cochran, 24th Inf., Edward E. Cruise, 20th Inf., Allan G. Fadness, 29th Inf., and Louis A. Hammack, 29th Inf.

Following officers from present assignment as students Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to tank course Sept. 11: 1st Lt. Russell F. Akers, Jr., 1st Lt. Herbert H. Andrae, 1st Lt. William A. Bailey, 1st Lt. Robert M. Blanchard, Jr., 1st Lt. William H. Bearley, Jr., 1st Lt. Noel M. Cox, 1st Lt. Fred Cummings, Jr., 1st Lt. William H. G. Fuller, 1st Lt. Robert R. Glass, 1st Lt. Benjamin W. Hawes, 1st Lt. Carl T. Isham, 1st Lt. Thomas J. Marnane, 1st Lt. Jack J. Richardson, 1st Lt. John N. Scoville, 1st Lt. James F. Skells, 1st Lt. Joseph W. Stilwell, Jr., 1st Lt. Ralph Talbot, 3rd, 1st Lt. John L. Throckmorton, 1st Lt. John R. Wright, Jr., 2nd Lt. John E. Kelly, 2nd Lt. James E. Landrum, Jr., 2nd Lt. Howard McC. Snyder, Jr.

2nd Lt. Leon J. de P. Rouge, from Pres. of SF, Calif., to Panama Canal Dept., sail SF, June 20.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC.

Lt. Col. (Maj.) Harrison W. Flickinger, from Bolling Fld., D. C., to Production Dept., Wright Fld., Ohio, as director.

Maj. Kenneth B. Wolfe, (Capt.), from Ingleswood, Calif., to Production Dept., Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, as assistant director, sail N. Y., March 25.

Following officers from station indicated, to AC Engr. School, Wright Fld., Ohio, Aug. 1, as students: Capt. John S. Mills, Langley Fld., Va., 1st Lt. H. Paul Delling, Randolph Fld., Tex., 1st Lt. Earle W. Hockenberry, Langley Field, Va., 1st Lt. William L. Kennedy, Kelly Field, Tex., and 1st Lt. A. J. McVea, Randolph Field, Tex.

Following officers from present duty to AC Engr. School, Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 1, as students: Capt. William T. Heffley, 1st Lt. William M. Morgan and 1st Lt. Thomas L. Thurlow.

Capt. Mark K. Lewis, Jr., prior orders to 3rd Obs. Squad., Langley Fld., Va., amended to Langley Fld., Va.

Capt. Donald W. Norwood, from Denver, Colo., to home and await retirement.

1st Lt. Elvin F. Maughan, prior orders amended from 82nd Obs. Sq., Moffett Fld., Calif., to Moffett Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. Robert O. Cork, prior orders amended from 82nd Obs. Sq., Moffett Fld., Calif., to Moffett Fld., Calif.

Following 1st Lts. from station indicated, to AC Engr. School, Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 1, as students: Harold Q. Huglin, March Fld., Calif., and Leslie O. Peterson, Hamilton Fld., Calif.

2nd Lt. Delmer Edmund Wilson, change of name to Delmar Edmund Wilson.

PROMOTIONS**Quartermaster Corps**

Maj. Walter A. Pashley, to Lt. Col.

Field Artillery

Capt. John M. Lentz, to Maj.

Infantry

Capt. James E. Dooley, to Maj.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Francis S. Conaty (FA), QMC, to QMC, January 23.

WARRANT OFFICERS

Pvt. 1st Cl. Wm. A. Ricketts, appointed W. O. Feb. 1, from "General John M. Schofield" to U. S. AMP "General Edward O. C. Ord." Ft. Hancock, N. J., as asst. engr.

1st Sgt. Frederic C. Ambrose, appointed W. O. Feb. 1; from Ft. Devens, Mass., to AGD, Hq. 1st C. A., Boston, Mass.

Tech. Sgt. Niels R. Jensen, appointed W. O. Feb. 1, from Ft. McArthur, Calif., to AGD, Hq. 6th C. A., Chicago, Ill.

M. Sgt. Adolph Hansell, appointed W. O. Feb. 1, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to Ft. Devens, Mass., as asst. to the QM.

W. O. George M. Potter, from Ft. Barrancas, Fla

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Army Orders

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costia, D. C.; to home, Ganzales, Tex., June 30, 1941.

2nd Lt. James Edwin Scoggins, Jr., Air-Res., from Ft. Lewis, Wash., Feb. 25, to Marshall Fld., Ft. Riley, Kans.

2nd Lt. Harold Emmett Humfeld, Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Marshall Fld., Ft. Riley, Kans.

2nd Lt. John Albert Rouse, Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Moffett Fld., Calif.

2nd Lt. Thomas Fletcher, Jr., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Pope Fld., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Ft. Knox, Ky.: Charles Sylvester Marshall and Adolf Milton Wright.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Brooks Fld., San Antonio, Tex.: Andre Jacques Dechaene and Sidney Bruce Gimble, Jr.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to 3rd Obsv. Sqd., Langley Fld., Va.: Harold Thaddeus Babb and Theodore Wightman Tucker.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Ft. Lewis, Wash.: Albert Benton Edwards, Jr. and Roy William Gustafson.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.: Franklin Emmett Schrock and Bernard Willmore Veatch.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Scott Fld., Ill.: Frank William Jarek, James Frederick Setchell and Clarence Wiltjer.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Mitchell Fld., Long Island, N. Y.: Chester Charles Busch, John Joseph Doerr, Campbell Henderson Gould, Malcolm McMillan Heber, Dwight Francis Lewis, Thomas Carl McNeal, Brian O'Neill, Frederick Neil Philbrick, Parker Fall Schofield and Charles Paul Sheffield.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to temp. duty, Moffett Fld., Calif.; thence to Panama Canal Dept.; James Dean Berry, Charles William Bogan, Marshall Pyron Camp, Leon Welton Gray, Kingsbury Eastman Parker, Jr., David McNair Peffer, Thomas Cullen Smith, Herbert Adolph Von Tungeln and John William Weltman.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Hamilton Fld., Calif.: Harold Newt Chaffin, Clarence Shipe Chiles, Robert Edward Crouch, John Eugene Dougherty, George Edward Globor, Theodore Frederick Holsteen, Donald MacKay Keiser, Clarence Vernon McCauley, Clarence Arthur Neely, Bruce Burns Price, Harold Caldwell Smeier and Truman Augustus Spencer, Jr.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to March Fld., Riverside, Calif.: Glen Robbins Birchard, Lawrence William Coyle, John Huie de Russy, Ernest Gordon Ford, Jean Dowell Gilmore, George Henry Gutru, Jr., Harold Marklin Harmon, Harry Joseph Holt, James Allison Johnson, Henry Preston King, William Archibald Lansford, Maurice Allen Morgan, Ralph Lorimer Oliver, George Wayne Thornbrough, Harold Willise, Eugene Terry Yarbrough and William James Wrigglesworth.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to temp. duty Moffett Fld., Calif.; thence to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., April 26: Roy Milton Carter, Cecil Lee Faukner, Byron Eugene Hall, William Simms Hindson, Thomas Harber Holbrook, William Edward Hubbard, William Allen McClure, Jake MacDonald Marcus, Jr., Charles Martin O'Neill, Weldon Hallowell Smith, Raymond Robert Spurgeon, Edward Charles Teats, Harold Frederick Wilson, Curtis Edward Wood and Earl Wilson Worley.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La.: Leonard James Barrow, Jr., Martin Perdue Crabtree, Frank Lowry Dunn, Holden Fowler Ellison, Harry Leslie Galusha, Charles Afton Gayle, Jack Simmons Jenkins, William Lane, Jr., Cecil James Looke, Jr., Seth Jefferson McKee, Jack William Sanders, Charles Roy Sneed, William Emmett Stinson, David Dickson Terry, Jr. and Clarence Leonard Tinker, Jr.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Selfridge Fld., Mount Clemens, Mich.: George Herbert Armstrong, James Alex Barnett, Robert Lee Baseler, Willis Eugene Belchot, John Landrum Brownell, James Robert Bruce, Jr., Oliver George Cullin, Eugene Louis Clark, Newton Robert Dick, John Sermageur Evans, Charles Nelson Fendrich, Frederick Charles Grambo, Harry Albert Jenkins, Archibald Woodrum Moore, Paul Lehmann Glenn Moore, Neil Arnold Newman, Heman Ward Randall, Jr., Edgar Allen Romberg, Robert Richard Rowland, Raymond Frank Rundt, Burton Eugene Schwind, Elmer Norris Stow, Joseph Columbus Smith, Eugene Lee Strickland, Thomas B. Summers, William Howard Swanson, Robert Danforth Van Anken, John Jacob Van der Zee, William Waller, III, Harold Jennings Whiteman and Woodrow Burton Will-

mot.

The following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., Feb. 14, to Langley Fld., Va.: Theodore Romaine Aylesworth, Wilson Harper Banks, Ralph Anderson Barksdale, William Sydnor Barksdale, Jr., Raymond Fred Blossies, Charlie Rankin Bond, Jr., Knoul Joseph Bourgois, Paul Montgomery Brewer, Jr., Raymond Joseph Busse, John Edgar Carmack, Keith Karl Compton, Arthur Ray DeBolt, Skidmore Neale Garrett, James Giannatti, Virgil Monroe Gillum, Otha Bennett Hardy, Jr., John Bailey Henry, Jr., James Alva Howard, J. Garrett Jackson, Joe Kenneth McNay, Hugh Boyd Manson, Jr., Philip Lambeth Mathewson, James Daniel Mayden, William Wallace Momyer, Robert Lawrence Morrissey, Robert Burl Mueller, Carroll Thurman Murrell, Philip Orville Potter, Kyle Loyd Riddle, Gerhard John Schriever, Leonard Boston Storm and Sullins Preston Turner.

1st Lt. Clarence William Gilkes, Air-Res., continued on active duty at March Fld., Calif., until June 30, 1940.

2nd Lt. Jack Thomas, Air-Res., from Randolph Fld., Tex., to home, Lubbock, Tex., Feb. 21.

2nd Lt. Claud Alton O'Quinn, Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., to home, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 11.

To Command and General Staff School

Following Reserve officers to duty at Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., March 12 to June 15:

Lt. Col. Louis Samuel Nast Philipp, Cav.-Res.

Lt. Col. Tom Brown Blocker, FA-Res.

Maj. Victor Alvan St. Onge, FA-Res.

Lt. Col. Andy Lystad, Inf.-Res.

Lt. Col. Maurice Webster Ocheltree, Inf.-Res.

Capt. Michael Joseph Galvin, Inf.-Res.

Maj. Robert Donovan, Inf.-Res.

Maj. Edmond Emerson Russell, CA-Res.

Lt. Col. Francis Joseph Magee, Sig.-Res.

Extended Active Duty, QM

1st Lt. Harold Wesley Hancock, QM-Res., continued on active duty at Phila. QM Depot, Phila., Pa., until Sept. 11; thence to home, Chester, Pa., Sept. 11.

1st Lt. William Ralph Abrahamson, QM-Res., continued on active duty at Phila. QM Depot, Phila., Pa., until Sept. 11.

Two Weeks Active Duty

Capt. Robert Lafayette Taylor, Sig.-Res., to SC Radio Section, Middleport Air Depot, Pa., Feb. 26; to home, New York, N. Y., March 11.

Capt. Thomas Groff Miller, Engr.-Res., to Engr. Procurement Dist., Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 27; to home, McDonald Pa., March 12.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. George Oscar Bond, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Randall Haywood Bryant, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Charles Edward Keltz, Jr., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Thompson Cockrell Lawrence, CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Leo Henry Silverman, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Louis Jay Weinstein, Med.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Jeremiah Aloysius Dailey, Med.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Edward August Dvorak, Jr., Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Charles Lee Hamilton, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. James Douglas Andrews, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Hugh Harcourt Master, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Laurence Herbert Anderson, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

Reserve Aviators to Active Duty

Three Aviation Cadets, Naval Reserve, have been designated naval aviators and ordered to active duty with the aircraft squadrons of the Fleet. They will be detached from Pensacola on or about Feb. 10.

The new aviators are:

James J. Marks, Ann Arbor, Mich., to Cruiser Scouting Squadron 9, USS St. Louis.

Walter G. Winslow, New York, N. Y., to Patrol Squadron 8, Pearl Harbor.

Bruce E. Moore, Washington, D. C., ordered to temporary duty with the Carrier Air Group, USS Saratoga, Fleet Air Detachment, Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., until the commissioning of the USS Wasp squadrons, on or about July 1, 1939, and to Bombing Squadron 7, USS Wasp.

HOBART
Electric Kitchen and Bakery Machines
Mixers • Slicers • Peelers
Food Cutters • Dishwashers
HOBART TROY OHIO

U. S. COAST GUARD

Orders have been issued to field Coast Guard personnel for establishment of weather reporting services to assist both the New York Bermuda flying clippers and the pilots of the trans-Atlantic service which it is proposed to start in March.

Six stations in the New York division and six stations in the Norfolk division covering the coast from Capes Cod to Hatteras, will make weather observations every six hours, at the request of the Weather Bureau. Observations made will be transmitted to the Weather Bureau in order that the Bermuda clippers may be advised of meteorological conditions along the coast.

The Clipper Cavalier was lost last month, due it is believed to ice formations in her carburetor.

Observations will be begun at the 12 stations as soon as instruments furnished by the Weather Bureau have been installed by the Coast Guard, and Coast Guard personnel at the stations have been instructed in their use by the bureau.

Also at the request of the Weather Bureau the Ice Patrol Cutters Chelan and Champlain will begin collection of meteorological data for use in connection with the forthcoming trans-Atlantic flights. The cutters will be equipped with radio meteorological equipment, and observations taken by sending up radio transmitters in pilot balloons.

This will be the first time this has been done at sea by the United States, though the French government has had a vessel between the Azores and Bermuda for some time, collecting similar data.

The two cutters will be equipped with the necessary apparatus, while Lts. Hawley, Sprow and Brunner, of the two vessels, together with the chief radiomen, will be given a training course by the Weather Bureau at the Anacostia Naval

Air Station prior to their departure on the Ice Patrol.

Seabago At Atlantic Clipper Christening

The Cutter Seabago, stationed at Norfolk, will arrive at Washington Feb. 22, to participate in the celebration of Washington's birthday at Alexandria, Va., and to take part in the christening of the new Pan-American Clipper 314, at Anacostia, scheduled for that day. The Boeing will be placed in trans-Atlantic service this spring.

Three Planes Ordered

Contract has been let by the Coast Guard for three twin-motored Grumman amphibians which will be used to supplement the RD-4 Dolphins used in patrol work. Contract price for the planes is \$204,000. Powered by two Wasp Juniors, developing 400 horsepower each at 2,200 rpm, the planes will make 200 miles an hour at full speed, 150 miles at cruising speed and 120 miles at economical cruising speed for maximum range of 950 miles. Eight places will be provided.

696 in Maritime Service Classes

The Maritime Service now has a total of 696 officers and men of the merchant marine enrolled at its three training stations. It was revealed this week by the Coast Guard. Actually under training are 351 at Hoffman Island, N. Y., 85 at Government Island, Calif., and 45 at Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

Two officers and 349 men are under training at Hoffman Island, 39 officers and 46 men at Government Island, and 45 officers at Ft. Trumbull.

Officer Quarters Bids Rejected

Bids received for construction of officers' quarters at the Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., have been rejected by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. It was announced this week. The project will be advertised later under revised specifications.

The logo for "Happy Days" is a stylized, hand-drawn font. The word "Happy" is on the left and "Days" is on the right. Between the two words is a small illustration of a pine tree and a sunburst.

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For the Civilian Conservation Corps**

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—In a statement last week expository of his foreign policy, the President announced that he would favor a reduction or limitation of armaments. This is in accord with the traditional attitude of the United States, which the President repeatedly has supported. A study of the world situation, however, indicates that if there be reduction or limitation, it would be by the United States alone. It is interesting to note that there is no one among the pacifists in Congress who would agree to such a procedure, popular though such action would have been a few years ago. Such a pronounced opponent of armaments as Senator Norris, of Nebraska, who voted against our entrance into the World War, is now insisting that the President's defense recommendations shall be adopted. Representative Ludlow, of Indiana, known for his war referendum proposal, has suggested that the Secretary of State sound out the Powers on two propositions: (1) An agreement on a naval holiday which would suspend naval construction until January 1, 1941, and, (2) that all nations be invited to send delegates to a limitation of arms conference to be held in Washington next summer. However, Mr. Ludlow admits in his letter to the Secretary that "I realize that in the present psychology of the world there can be no disarmament that is not mutual, and that with other nations arming to the teeth America must build up its defenses." It is precisely the fact that that mutuality is not possible at this time that is responsible for the President's recommendation for substantial increases in our forces on land and sea and in the air; although he hopes the strength which is being created ultimately will bring about this result, especially when aggressor nations appreciate it will be available for the support of the European democracies. Hitler and Mussolini are under no illusions as to the extent the President is willing to aid the latter. In his annual defense messages, Mr. Roosevelt confirmed his purpose to use measures "short of war" to prevent aggression, in his conferences with Committees of Congress he made statements which, irrespective of whether or not he said that our frontier is France, demonstrated his intention to uphold the democracies, and he gave practical evidence of his policy by the consideration extended to a French Mission authorized to purchase American planes.

The State Department does not doubt that both Great Britain and France would welcome an arms limitation conference. Chamberlain and Daladier have said as much. The smaller nations, especially those of Europe, would do so eagerly. But the foreign offices of these various states realize that with fear of war prevailing and preparations feverish, and back of these preparations the "have not" nations pressing for territories and for concessions controlled by the "have" nations, a world conference on armaments could not produce an agreement, even though the invitations to attend it should be accepted. Japan is fighting a major war in China, is engaged in sporadic war with Soviet Russia upon the Manchukuo frontier, is apprehensive of hostilities with Great Britain, France and the United States, and may find it necessary to join Germany and Italy in case another world war breaks out in Europe. The Franco forces are riding on a high wave to ultimate and approaching victory in Spain and the Great Powers are discussing acrimoniously the fate of Spanish territory. France and Great Britain have declared separately they will not permit any alienation of such territory to a foreign state, which, in this instance, is Italy. They are prepared to recognize the Franco forces as a *de facto* government; but, as a price, assurances by those forces of their intention to maintain Spanish integrity. Both London and Paris want Italian and German troops and equipment withdrawn from Spain, and Mussolini is so pledged, but he has not yet fixed a time when this shall occur for the units under Franco. That the Duce will require compensation for the aid he has given to Franco is expected, although he has announced he does not want Spanish territory. His propagandists, through popular demonstrations, have been urging concessions from France as to Corsica, Tunisia, the Suez Canal and the Djibouti railroad, and the French have repeated emphatically they will not be given. As the spring approaches, Mussolini is expected to present concrete demands, and by his Reichstag speech Hitler has declared he will give full support to his ally. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that not only the large, but the small nations, are arming, that Germany and Italy and Japan would look upon an invitation from us as a move to prevent them from realizing their ambitions, and that apprehension of the peril involved in those ambitions will cause the nations concerned to decline to take part in an arms conference.

It is apparent from further statements and speeches at the Capitol that Congress feels gravely concerned over the President's foreign policy and especially the secrecy which has marked it. There is no doubt the increases in our armaments which the President has recommended will be granted, but there is equally little doubt that the act sent to the White House will earmark each item of equipment authorized so as to prevent the use of any of the moneys for planes to be turned over to the French and British. The bill favorably reported by the House Military Committee contains some earmarks, and the Senate intends to increase them. There is a rising feeling in both Houses against permitting such improvements at Guam as to irritate the Japanese, and whatever is authorized will be a figure which will demonstrate that we have no intention to establish a fleet or even a large aviation base on that Island. Critics of the recommendations of the Hepburn Board point out that the American people by granting the Philippine Islands independence, declared their purpose to withdraw from the Far East, and for the United States to improve Guam as proposed would be to violate that declaration of public policy. How far suspicions of the President's intentions go is shown by the reaction to his demand for an increase in the relief appropriation on the ground of an "emergency." Congress will be slow to grant this increase, in part because of the possibility that the moneys might be used so as to permit the further construction of planes, for use abroad.

Nor are the relations of the United States and Italy advantaged by the insults offered by agitators in Panama to the Italian Minister and the Commander of the Cruisers of his country who were making a call upon the President of the Republic. Partly because of the incident and the feeling in Colombia, Venezuela and Costa Rica, and partly because of increasing tension in Europe, the "good will" tour has been interrupted and the ships ordered home. The Italian Government is holding the United States initially responsible for the character of the reception accorded to its representatives, although it is demanding redress from Panama and undoubtedly will express its regret to other South American countries for the attitudes of their peoples. The Foreign Minister of Brazil, Oswaldo Aranha, is in Washington, and is emphasizing the age long policy of Brazil in cooperating in peace and war with the United States.

Navy Line Selection Board—The Selection Board which convened January 9 to recommend lieutenants for promotion to lieutenant commander, continues in session and it was stated at the Department this week that it will not be able to present its report to the President before the end of this month. The problem is one of the most difficult ever given such a board, for it must select 125 officers for promotion as best fitted and examine minutely the records of about 550 for consideration for advancement as fitted and then determine how many and which ones will be recommended for retention on the active list. Members of the Board are Captains John B. Earle, Patrick N. L. Bellinger, Marion C. Robertson, Freeland A. Daubin, Lemuel E. Lindsay, Mark C. Bowman, Walter E. Brown, and James G. Ware. Lt. Comdr. Raymond D. Tarbuck is recorder.

Army Chaplains Corps—The office of the Chief of Chaplains has a small amount of funds available for tuition of Regular Army chaplains attending civilian educational institutions. Individual chaplains desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity should submit application to this office at the earliest practicable date. Details will be in addition to regular post duties. Requests should state the course to be pursued, the cost of same, and the name of the institution. These funds must be obligated prior to June 30, 1939.

Naval Aeronautics—With 16.8 hours of a 33-hour flight from Quantico to San Diego, Dec. 19, and from San Diego to Quantico, Dec. 22, made by instruments entirely, the crew of a Douglas multi-engined transport have made reports to the Navy Department containing high praise of the flying qualities of their plane.

Ice of many types was encountered on the flight, the worst being a sort of rime ice, picked up when the weather was zero, zero, with rain, snow and fog. Broken off the leading edge by the de-icers, the ice slid aft and piled up on the wings in alarming proportions until it was carried away.

During one particularly bad period of icing between El Paso and San Diego, the beacon receiver post antenna projecting from the bottom of the nose of the R2D-1, flying at 17,000 feet, broke away. The beacon receiver was immediately switched over to the wing antenna, which withstood all strain. Radio communications were satisfactory throughout the whole trip, it was reported, though at times the antenna wire was enlarged to 3 to 4 inches in diameter by its coating of ice.

Plane, automatic pilot, radio, engines and de-icing equipment functioned perfectly throughout the trip.

Student for Business Course—The War Department is issuing instructions this week to Chiefs of the Supply Arms and Services concerning selection of an officer to attend Babson Institute, Babson Park, Wellesley, Mass., during the school year commencing in September, 1939.

Babson Institute was founded in 1919 as a school of business administration. It offers a nine months' intensive and practical course of training for men who wish to prepare for executive responsibility. For a considerable time the Institute has offered a free scholarship, value \$2,000, to one Army officer each year. Twelve selected officers have already completed the course and one officer is now in attendance. The scholarship covers tuition. Living expenses in the dormitory in the case of a single officer and off campus for a married officer are defrayed by the individual who receives the appointment.

Eligible officers of the Quartermaster Corps, Air Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, Engineers, Finance Department, Signal Corps, Ordnance Department, and Medical Corps who are interested in securing this scholarship award and school detail should apply to their respective Chiefs of Branches.

In general an officer, to be qualified for this detail, should be a graduate of a university, college or scientific school (includes the Service Academies) with a creditable record, and not be over 40 years of age on September 1 of this year.

Chief of Naval Operations—With rumors current that Admiral William D. Leahy will be retained as Chief of Naval Operations by President Roosevelt, after the Admiral reaches retirement age June 1, at least to complete his four-year term of duty, it was recalled by Navy officers here that a precedent had been set by President Roosevelt in retaining a Chief of Naval Operations in the case of Admiral William V. Pratt.

Admiral Pratt, scheduled to retire March 1, 1933, on the eve of the President's inauguration, was retained at the request of the President-elect until July 1 to complete certain duties he then was performing and to acquaint the new President with Naval affairs.

Admiral Pratt was succeeded July 1, 1933, by Admiral William H. Standley, who, in order to prevent any confusion over the interpretation of the law requiring retirement of officers below rank of vice admiral upon reaching age 64, submitted his resignation as Chief of Operations to take effect July 1, 1937, the date he would be retired for age.

The present Chief of Naval Operations assumed his duties July 2, 1937, and ordinarily his term would expire in 1941, though retirement age will be reached this June. There is some belief here that the President, recognizing that Admiral Leahy has "performed an eminently efficient" job, will retain him in his present position until expiration of his term of duty.

Signal Corps—With the decision to assign the Army's only radio intelligence company to maneuvers for the first time, when the First Army begins training this summer, officers of the Signal Corps here are chuckling over an incident in connection with National Guard maneuvers at Indiantown Gap, Pa., last year which demonstrated the ability of the radio-compass units of the company to locate radio stations evidently in ignorance of their own positions.

The radio-compass units, now part of the company which was organized last November, had plotted the positions of several field radio stations, and forwarded memoranda of their findings to headquarters.

When the report came back that their positions disagreed with those reported by the stations themselves, members of the radio-compass units were at a loss to understand why their calculations had gone wrong—until the stations informed headquarters that they had given their locations incorrectly. The corrected positions agreed with those determined by the radio-compass men.

Now, organized as a company, the radio-compass sections and the interceptor sections will train with the First Army when maneuvers begin. With them will be

the 1st signal company of the 1st Division and the 51st signal battalion. All three units are stationed at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to Furnish New China for Messes—New patterns of chinaware for all officers' and warrant officers' messes aboard Navy ships will be available for distribution about Aug. 1, it was announced this week by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. However, new issues will be made only to new ships going into commission, and present designs will not be replaced until all old stocks are exhausted and ships using the old patterns need replacements.

The characteristic design of the new china will be a dark blue band around the borders which will replace the present gilt and blue bands. Distinguishing marks for messes of the various ranks are: Admirals' messes—a blue flag with an appropriate number of white stars; the present messes have a round gilt seal with the stars. Captains' messes—a commission pennant with blue field and white stars; the present messes having the seal over a small chain design surrounding an eagle. Wardroom messes—a dark blue anchor; the current design being a gilt anchor, used also for junior and warrant officers' messes. The new junior officers' messes will have china with a dark blue apprentice knot, and the new warrant officers' messes will have the blue letters USN.

Chemical Warfare Service—A 12-week course in chemical warfare was started last week at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for junior line and staff officers of the Chemical Warfare Service. Included with the Regular Army officers who were selected for training by their Chiefs of Branches are a number of reserve officers. The school is in charge of Lt. Col. Theodore Barnes, assistant commandant at the arsenal, under the supervision of Col. C. R. Alley, commandant.

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Baker, Chief of the CWS, returned to Washington, Thursday, from a visit to Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas. General Baker spoke before the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth on Monday, and before the Cavalry School at Fort Riley on Tuesday, on activities of the CWS and new developments in chemical warfare.

U S Fleet—With preliminary maneuvers and exercises over, the 140 vessels of the U. S. Fleet in the Caribbean will split this week to begin execution of Fleet Problem XX, designed to test the ability of an enemy fleet to take the Panama Canal and of the American Fleet to protect the waterway.

Finished too are the landing exercises of the Marines at Culebra and Vieques, where the brigade took turns attempting shore landings with tanks and artillery in the face of opposition offered by other marines, also using tanks and guns. Planes were used by both forces.

A meeting of all officers of the Fleet Marine Force was held Wednesday aboard the USS New York for a general discussion of all phases of the ship to shore operations just concluded. The lessons learned, the mistakes made and discussion of desirable changes in future similar operations were considered by the officers.

All marine units reembarked on their ships and sailed for St. Thomas, V. I., for liberty while the vessels were reprovisioned in preparation for the starting of Fleet Problem XX.

About 61,000 officers and men, sailors and Marines, will take part in the exercises, divided into the White, or attacking fleet, commanded by Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, and the Black, or defending fleet, commanded by Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews. The 140 ships will be assisted by 600 planes.

Young Generals—With federal recognition this week of Maj. Benjamin Mitchell Smith as adjutant general of Alabama, with rank of brigadier general, there are now two brigadier generals in the National Guard only 39 years of age.

General Smith is youngest of all since he was born Sept. 10, 1900, but only slightly older is Brig. Gen. Harry Knox, Jr., a first lieutenant until he was appointed adjutant general of Texas by the new governor to succeed Brig. Gen. Carl E. Nesbitt. General Knox had enlisted in the National Guard in 1921, and received commission as second lieutenant April 28, 1931. He was born Dec. 18, 1900. General Smith succeeds Brig. Gen. John C. Coleman, who has retired.

Only one year older is Brig. Gen. Russell C. Charlton, who was a colonel at the time he was appointed adjutant general of New Mexico. General Charlton was born Sept. 15, 1899. A half dozen other adjutants general are less than 45 years of age.

Small Boat Design Competition—The Navy's Small Boat Design Competition closes February 14. This contest is being conducted as part of the 15 million dollar experimental program. The final awards of prizes which are awaited with interest both within and outside the service will not be made until a later date. Entries in the smallest class—54' motor torpedo boats of wood or steel—have been completed but no announcement is to be expected until it can be made for all classes jointly. The primary award in the largest class, 165' Subchaser, will be \$20,000; for the three smaller classes, 110' Subchaser, 70' Motor Torpedo Boat, and 54' Motor Torpedo Boat, awards will be \$15,000 each. Secondary awards of \$20,000 and \$1,500 for complete designs entered but not accepted will also be granted. While it is hoped that several boats in each class will be constructed, the appropriation for experimental work does not make any definite requirement in this regard. It is also possible that from the original designs submitted, ideas and constructional details may be obtained to form a basis for a new consolidated design to be worked out by the Navy before any actual building is initiated. Although boats falling in these classes have been and are now in use by various Nations, principally Great Britain and Italy, the entire field is new and of undetermined value, both with respect to types and function. While the construction of hulls suitable for carrying the required loads under adverse weather conditions can be met, many compromises in strength and durability will be necessary until the manufacturers of engines can produce a power plant of satisfactory requirements in power, light, weight, economy, and ruggedness. This new Naval field should prove a valuable stimulus to the Light, High-Speed Diesel Industry in this country.

Construction at Presidio—Overlooking the Lombard Street entrance to the Presidio of San Francisco, and as part of recent authorized construction at the famous old post, are being built ten sets of field officers quarters and twenty sets of junior officers quarters. These new houses, when completed, will replace the frame quarters which have stood on the site during the years since the World War.

In considering an appropriate name for the road which will circle through this

new quarters area, Presidio authorities have decided to call it "Simonds Loop" in honor of the late Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, USA-Ret.

General Simonds was appointed a Major General in 1933 and was Deputy Chief of Staff of the United States Army from February 1935 to May 1936. In May 1936 he was assigned to command of the Ninth Corps Area with Headquarters at the Presidio, which command he held until his retirement in March of 1938. The naming of this new road at the post where General Simonds had his last headquarters as "Simonds Loop" will serve to perpetuate the memory of one of the Army's most able and distinguished officers.

Navy Medical Corps—A meeting of the District of Columbia Medical Society's Section on Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology will be held Feb. 17 at the Naval Medical School. Lt. Comdr. C. A. Swanson (MC), USN, will discuss roentgenotherapy of otitis media and mastoiditis, while a film in technicolor, "Radical Mastoidectomy with Skin Graft," will be shown through the courtesy of Drs. Fort and Brown, of Atlanta.

Quartermaster Corps—Two new prints of Army Regulations in the Quartermaster Corps series were ready for distribution this week. One is AR 30-2135, Quartermaster Corps, Laundries, and will supersede the one of the same number dated Aug. 1, 1928, including C5 of May 16, 1936. It covers the general subject of laundries, enlisted men's service, individual service, service to government agencies, personnel, and requisitions, audit, and blank forms. The other is in the form of changes to AR 30-1425, Quartermaster Corps, Real Estate, Disposal. It supersedes C1, AR 30-1425 of Oct. 31, 1934.

The Quartermaster Corps has recently awarded contracts totalling \$1,600,992.08 of which \$1,224,222 was for construction under the PWA-WPA program. These contracts included a hospital at Chanute Field; a 375-man barracks, one 30-family addition to NCO quarters, and two 18-family NCO apartments at Ft. Jay, N. Y.; and metal work for the gymnasium at Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo. A total of \$194,870.08 was for motor vehicles, the largest award being to the Chevrolet Division of the General Motors Corporation for 175 1/2 ton trucks at a total cost of \$114,376.51. The Corps also contracted for \$241,900 worth of spruce green overcoating.

Three new officers were assigned yesterday to the Staff and Faculty of the Quartermaster School at Philadelphia. They are: Maj. Lawrence L. Cobb (Inf.), now a student at the School; Maj. Francis B. L. Myer, now at the Philadelphia Depot; and Capt. Albert N. Stubblebine, Jr., now a Leavenworth student. Also the commanding officer of the Philadelphia Depot will have two new assistants in the persons of 1st Lt. Carmon A. Rogers, who is coming from the Panama Canal Department, and 1st Lt. William K. Ghormley, who is coming from the Philippines.

Attrition of Rear Admirals—While the view is held in some quarters at the Capitol that the Navy Department may submit a favorable report on Representative Maas' bill to introduce selection and forced attrition within the flag ranks of the Navy, it is generally considered more likely that the Department will oppose the measure. The fact that the Department has so construed last year's personnel act as to virtually void its provisions for creating vacancies in the rank of rear admiral would appear to indicate that it is not in favor of forced attrition in that quarter. In addition, some hold that for the Navy to recognize the differentiation between rear admirals of the lower half and rear admirals of the upper half by agreeing to selection in the grade would void its contention that all rear admirals rank with major generals of the army. On the other hand, it will be recalled that it was common knowledge that the suppressed report of the General Board recommended the selection of rear admirals from the lower half to the upper half.

The Department is working on "perfecting amendments" to the line personnel act, but no action will be sought on them until after the present defense program is disposed of. There is a possibility, too, that the Staff Corps may get together on a measure for modifying their promotion system.

Considerable interest was expressed this week in a strong, outspoken article written by Rear Adm. J. K. Taussig, USN, which appears in the current issue of the Naval Institute Proceedings. Admiral Taussig deals frankly with the weaknesses of the existing system and with the dissatisfaction in the service over the operation of the selection system in recent years. He said that he "cannot help but agree with the minority who believe that more promotion and less elimination would have resulted in greater efficiency in the naval service than has been obtained by having a small number of officers for a longer period in the flag rank." The Admiral referred to the present selection system as a lottery, contending that for the large majority of eligibles the records are so uniformly good and so much alike in all-around qualifications that their grading in relative merit is largely a matter of luck.

Admiral Taussig offered the following recommendations:

"(1) There should be a provision that fixes the minimum amount of promotion that must take place every year and the maximum of elimination that may take place in any year. These provisions should be based on percentages of the numbers of officers involved and not on arbitrary numbers. In other words, there should be a guarantee to each class graduating from the Naval Academy that not less than a certain percentage shall be promoted to each succeeding grade, and a further guarantee that not more than a certain percentage shall be forcibly separated in each grade. (2) The percentages of officers authorized in the grades shall be such as will permit of this minimum amount of promotion and not require separations in excess of the maximum fixed. This means, of course, a sliding scale instead of the fixed scale which we now have. It means also an increase in the percentages authorized in the upper grades with corresponding decreases in the lower grades. Just what these changes should be depends somewhat on the percentages of minimum promotion and maximum eliminations that are determined as essential for the preservation of morale. The percentages in grade can be mathematically determined by the employment of the Captain Roy C. Smith formulas which were published in the Naval Institute PROCEEDINGS some years ago. It is certain from the discussions and comparisons of the line of the Navy with other organizations (in which the line is shown to be greatly discriminated against) that the increase necessary in the upper grades to meet the varying requirements will be from 1 (minus), 4, and 8 per cent in the rear admirals', captains', and commanders' grades, respectively, to probably 1.2-1.6, 5-6, and 10-12 per cent. Even if it became necessary at times to make promotions up to the maximum of these percentages the line of the Navy would then have only 19.6 per cent in the three upper grades compared with over 23 per cent at present in the British Navy, an average of over 31 per cent in our own staff corps, and over 20 per

cent in our Army. As these higher percentages in other services are justified, it could not be considered unreasonable if the line of the Navy were authorized percentages in upper grades even in excess of the maximum given above should the situation at any time warrant. (3) Analyze the present lengths of service in grade to ascertain if they are best for meeting present-day conditions and whether or not, in order to provide the changes in the above recommended percentages, some change in the now 7-year period for each grade would be desirable or advantageous. There are certain features in the present even distribution of the periods in the various grades that appear to make a change desirable. For example, the average proportion of officers that must be removed from each grade due to the combined processes of promotion, natural attrition, and forced elimination depends on the length of time spent in the grade. Considering the lieutenants (jg) and ensigns as one, all the periods are 7 years which means that 1/7 normally are removed. In the upper grades where the percentages of promotions are smaller and the percentages of elimination are greater than in the lower grades, it would be a great advantage to the service and to the individuals concerned if these percentages of promotions could be increased and the percentages of eliminations could be decreased. This most desirable condition could be accomplished if the length of service in the grades of captain and commander were increased to 8 years. This would mean that in order to produce the desired flow of promotion an average of only $\frac{1}{8}$ of the officers in these grades would go up or out each year instead of the $\frac{1}{7}$ as at present. This in itself would result in the annual promotion of several more captains and commanders and the elimination of several less. If this change is made it will be necessary to reduce the length of service in other grades. It being advantageous to increase the length of service in the upper grades in order to increase the percentage of promotion and decrease the eliminations, the converse holds true for the lower grades where the percentages of promotions are relatively large and the eliminations are small. In other words, under the present laws the longer officers are in the service and, as a corollary to this, the greater value they become to the government, the more ruthless is their elimination. This, of course, is illogical and the situation should be remedied. So to bring about this desired improvement we could well make the length of service in the two lower grades, (i.e., ensigns and lieutenant (jg) combined, and lieutenants) 6 years each; in the grade of lieutenant commander 7 years; and in the grades of commander and captain, 8 years each. These changes would have the added benefit of reducing the average ages of officers being made lieutenants by 1 year, lieutenant commanders and commanders by 2 years, and captains by 1 year. (4) Instead of selection up in the grades of ensign, lieutenant (jg), and lieutenant, provide for selection out. The change in the law which makes such procedure effective should be so worded that officers are subject to selection out not necessarily only when they are at the top of their respective grades, but at the time when their fitness reports show them to be the least efficient and therefore the least desirable for retention in the service. This may be at any time from 1 year after graduation from the Naval Academy until they reach the top of the lieutenants' list. (5) Ascertain the total normal annual separations in each and in all grades due to natural attrition and forced retirements. This total determines the average number of ensigns which should be commissioned each year. These ensigns, together with those required for the staff corps and the marines, added to the normal attrition while at the Naval Academy, would determine the number of midshipmen who should enter each year, which in turn would determine how many appointments each congressman should have and how many should be appointed from other sources."

Gasoline Locomotive—Bids were opened by the Corps of Engineers here Thursday on a gasoline-driven locomotive, designed by the Corps to provide light-weight transportation on standard-gauge tracks in war zones. The locomotive designed by the engineers will pull a light train of 22 cars and weighs only 30 tons, compared with the 75 tons or more a steam locomotive of the same size would weigh.

The locomotive would be unarmored since lightness is the factor sought in its design. Army engineers have designed the locomotive for service in place of the less satisfactory narrow-gauge trains. For use over hastily repaired trackage, where ballast has been hurriedly laid, the new type engine is expected to be invaluable. It is amply powerful for the small trains which would be used in theatres of operations.

Air Corps—A further development of the Flying Fortress type bomber arrived at Wright Field, the experimental station of the Army at Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 3. This bomber incorporates various minor improvements found desirable as a result of more than a year's service test of this type at Langley Field, Va. It is the first one to be delivered of the 30 now being manufactured under previously awarded contracts. The new YB-17A is identical in size and similar in general design to the 13 B-17 Flying Fortresses now in the Army's service, and which were used on the Good Will Flight from Miami to Buenos Aires, Argentina Feb. 15, 1938, and later to Bogota, Colombia, Aug. 5, 1938.

The new airplane is powered with four "Cyclone" engines. By means of blowers, or superchargers, turning at high speeds, air is fed to the engines at approximately constant sea level density, although the airplane may be at 20,000 feet. This rarefied air is first compressed to sea level density, then cooled by radiators, both operations being performed before it enters the carburetors. By means of these superchargers the approximately maximum power output of the engines may be maintained in spite of a decreased density of the air at high altitudes.

The new YB-17A, like the previous YB-17 delivered in 1937, is a 22-ton, all-metal, low-wing monoplane of some 105 feet wing span by 70 feet in length, and has an overall height of 15 feet. These bombers can fly at speeds in excess of 250 miles per hour, carry 5 machine-guns and a crew of 7 to 9 men, including a commanding officer, pilot, co-pilot, navigator, engineer, bomber, radio operator, and gunners. All members of the crew can freely change stations, and for long flights sufficient additional personnel can be carried so that the operators of the airplane may be relieved from time to time and get the necessary rest. This airplane can fly and maintain its altitude with a load on two engines. This combined with other safety factors practically eliminates the possibility of forced landings due to engine failure, since its long range makes it possible, by the use of radio communication, for the airplane to find a safe landing field somewhere, even when fog and adverse weather conditions cover extremely large areas.

Under provisions of General Orders No. 1, Headquarters 18th Wing, the commands of Luke and Hickam Fields, Hawaiian Department, have been combined under the Commanding Officer, Hickam Field, and the Headquarters of the 5th Bombardment Group moved to Hickam Field. Col. Shepler W. Fitzgerald took over the com-

bined command and Lt. Col. Walter F. Kraus assumed command of the 5th Bombardment Group. The movement of the Group Headquarters to Hickam Field will facilitate administration, since prior to this time the "administrative" section operated at Luke Field and the operations and materiel sections functioned from Hickam Field. The program of the Group also has been accelerated and enlarged. Schools in Navigation, Bombing and B-18 Transition for new officers and in Bombardment and Reconnaissance Aviation and Air Force for all officers will occupy at least four afternoons per week for the next three months. Much progress is being made toward the end that every mission will include dropping of some bombs.

Laboratory tests at the Air Corps Materiel Division, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, have been completed on a new type combination inertia and direct cranking starter. This starter is designed to operate either as a straight inertia starter, a straight direct cranking starter, or a combination of both. It is of the inertia type; that is, the flywheel is energized either by hand or electrically, and the switching arrangement is such that, after the flywheel is energized, the starter can be meshed with the engine and the current held on the motor. The energy stored in the flywheel breaks the engine loose and brings it up to cranking speed, from which point the starter is sufficiently large to continue the cranking. On warm engines the inertia principle need not be used. The switch can be thrown "full on" and the operation of the starter will start immediately.

The 35th Pursuit Squadron, Langley Field, Va., is very much pleased with the performance of the pea-shooters (P-36A's). The ships, it is stated, are exceptionally fast and are easily handled, which is what the Squadron has been wishing for all along. Only three have been received so far, but the others are expected in the very near future. It has been quite a while since the 36th has had reason to boast of having real Pursuit airplanes and new ones at that. There is a possibility that the unit will soon have enough for each pilot to be assigned to one. This will greatly increase the efficiency of the Squadron, as it has been operating with only half the number of airplanes needed.

Service Pay Situation

Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, late this week stated that hearings on pay legislation affecting the Navy and the Marine Corps are among those which his committee has placed on its calendar of business.

Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said this week that he does not intend to introduce any additional legislation affecting pay of the services until he has conferred further with the chairmen of the other interested committees and has discussed the pay question with President Roosevelt.

Shortly after the Interdepartmental Pay Committee made its report to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator Sheppard introduced one of the only two bills in the first priority that affected Army pay exclusively and said that he would introduce the other shortly afterward. The bill introduced provides authorization for the Secretary of War to prescribe the number of grades and ratings to be allowed the Army, and the bill which Senator Sheppard had intended to introduce before President Roosevelt made known his desire to talk the pay situation over with the chairmen of the committees provides that specialists' pay be included in computing the retired pay of enlisted personnel.

Representative J. Buell Snyder, Chairman of the Military Sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, declared this week that he favored upward revision of the enlisted pay scale. Citing the great advances of motorization and mechanization in the modern army, he said that a much higher type of enlisted man is required to assist in the proper functioning of the Army and that he believes that the Army enlisted personnel are not being given parity with the Navy enlisted personnel in the matter of pay. Mr. Snyder made no comment on officer pay increase. He reviewed briefly the advances that have been made in the Army with regard to the development of the modern army from "horse and gun" days to the present highly trained, compact and specialized personnel and said that no longer could the Navy claim higher pay for its personnel on grounds of requiring a more highly trained type of enlisted personnel.

Honor Air Pilots

Chile announced this week it will award decorations in the Order of Merit to three United States Army fliers who commanded planes which brought aid to Chilean earthquake victims.

The fliers are:

Major Caleb V. Haynes, AC, Capt. Franklin C. Wolfe, AC, and Capt. Robert F. Tate, AC.

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Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week.

Antitank defense tested at Infantry School; Navy considers British system of short term commissions for flight officers; Text of statement by Reserve Officers' Association's president on bills for uniform allowances and pay for inactive duty; Radio intelligence companies authorized for National Guard; Third board meets to attempt to make recommendations under Coast Guard personnel act?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

Appointment of General Officers

(Continued from First Page)

Langley Field, Va., to succeed Brig. Gen. Augustine W. Robins, whose tour of duty expired Jan. 30, 1939.

Republican Defense Policy

The Special Committee on National Defense, appointed by the Republican Conference of the House, submitted its report Feb. 9 agreeing in general with the need for most of the provisions in the administration's defense program but expressing serious doubts as to the necessity or wisdom of the development of Guam and urging that the air program be spread over three years.

The report laid particular stress on the importance of the defense of the Panama Canal.

The text of the report follows:

In the foreign policy of the United States, which has been consistent and has developed naturally with the years, there has been for over a century but one principle which has remained definite and unchanged—the principle known as the Monroe Doctrine. The famous declaration of President Monroe informed the nations of Europe that the United States would regard any attempt to extend European domination in the countries of Central and South America as an unfriendly act. It is not a treaty, nor has any foreign power ever approved it. It is, in truth, a "no trespass" sign posted around the entire area south of the Rio Grande, and as the years have passed we have made it plain that the warning is addressed to all foreign powers, no matter where situated.

While the doctrine may be of advantage to the nations of Latin America, fundamentally it is our doctrine and ours alone. We adhere to it because we are convinced that our safety is dependent upon its enforcement. It is a policy of defense.

The United States may from time to time adopt new attitudes and pursue new policies relating to other matters in this ever changing world, but there can be no lessening of its devotion to the Monroe Doctrine because this, more than any other single aspect of policy, involves the safety of the nation and its vital interests. Especially is this true now that, by an act of Congress, we are withdrawing from the Philippines and shall not be expected to defend those islands.

Obviously, our military establishment must be adequate to carry out the obligation so clearly implied in the Monroe Doctrine—the obligation to prevent the extension of foreign political domination through military action in the Western Hemisphere. This may well be considered as part of the supreme obligation to defend the continental United States. We thus envision our whole defense. Without the Panama Canal we should be sadly handicapped. It is our life-line and must be maintained.

For our defense in the Pacific we believe the mission of our military establishment is the maintenance, impregnably, of the line following roughly the 180th meridian, commencing at the Alaskan Islands, passing somewhat westward of Hawaii, and thence generally southward to include and cover the Panama Canal. With comparatively slight additions our presently authorized military strength, both Army and Navy, is equal to that particular task.

We conceive the disposition of our military forces in the Atlantic and the Pacific as having a common objective—the enforcement of our defense policy. We should look upon Oahu as an outpost not only of our Pacific coast, but of the Canal. We should look upon Guantanamo and Puerto Rico and our naval and aviation establishments along our Atlantic coast as likewise outposts of Panama. Everything should be done to extend and strengthen such outposts in the areas of defense, whether they be in the hands of the Army or the Navy.

As for Panama itself, there is great need of a substantial increase in the strength of the garrison, in order that the armament now there or shortly to be installed may be manned with at least one shift; and we must add certain equipment vital to the conduct of its defense.

If we control the sea and the air over a wide radius from the Canal it will be easy for an enemy to reach it from the sea. Likewise, if when the need arises, we take instant measures to prevent the establishment of hostile bases in Central or South America, we shall have gone a long way toward closing the door.

With our defense system made effective far out in the Pacific and far out in the Atlantic, with hostile military infiltration promptly prevented, and with the Canal itself fortified to the utmost degree of effectiveness, we shall be secure in the Western World. Such should be our military policy; such must be our defense.

Proceeding to a discussion of certain provisions set forth in pending legislation having to do with the strengthening of our defenses, we make certain recommendations.

We believe that the item of appropriation which, if adopted, would go far toward perfecting our Panama defenses, is sound.

Likewise, the item providing for the placing of educational orders by the War Department is equally sound. In fact, we believe that a state of reasonable industrial preparedness while not as dramatic, is fully as important as preparedness in the purely military sense.

Again, we find ourselves in agreement with proposals contained in pending legislation looking toward the addition and strengthening of naval aviation and submarine bases in the Atlantic, as well as the addition of similar bases in the vast Pacific area bounded roughly on the west by the 180th meridian.

We entertain serious doubts as to the necessity or wisdom of extending our line of defense as far to the westward as the Island of Guam.

Coming to a consideration of our air forces, we believe that our vital interests demand the procurement of additional planes for the Army which, when added to useful planes now on hand and to planes now in course of manufacture, shall bring the total to a maximum authorized strength of 5,500—all obsolete planes being eliminated.

We suggest, however, that instead of acquiring additional planes in substantially a single increment, it would be wise to manage our production so that our maximum authorized strength will be reached by annual increments over a period of three or four years.

By such a program the problem of training new pilots and the organization of new tactical units in the Army Air Corps would be greatly simplified, and further, the ever present problem of obsolescence in the planes themselves could be met from year to year without impairing the fighting strength of the Air Corps as might be the case if obsolescence of a large proportion of our planes should overtake us at recurring intervals.

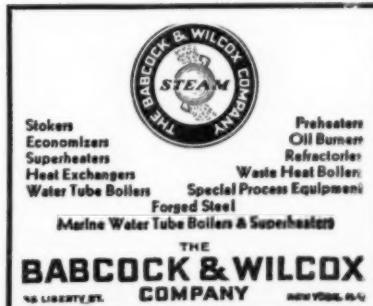
By thus spreading the effort, the financial strain to be reflected in the budgets of 1940 and 1941 will be lessened.

In any event, with an Army Air Corps at a maximum strength of 5,500, with additional Army personnel trained for its operation, coupled with a Naval Air force approximating 3,000 planes, we believe the air defense of the country will be adequate.

Submitted unanimously by
The Republican Conference Committee on National Defense
James W. Wadsworth (New York), Chairman
J. William Ditter (Pennsylvania)
Richard B. Wigglesworth (Massachusetts)
Melvin J. Maas (Minnesota)
Walter G. Andrews (New York)
D. Lane Powers (New Jersey)
Dewey Short (Missouri)
Ralph E. Church (Illinois)
Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
Leland M. Ford (California)
Earl R. Lewis (Ohio)

Enlisted Reserves

Men desiring to enlist in the Regular Army Reserve upon expiration of their active enlistment in the Regular Army are now permitted to retain the grade held by them at the time of their last discharge.

**Army Mutual Aid**

The Annual Report of the Army Mutual Aid Association for the year 1938 will be mailed to members in a few days. The Report should be gratifying to all, giving as it does interesting details regarding the Association's standing at the end of its 60th year of service to Army Officers and their families.

The Association had a very successful year during which approximately a half million dollars was added to the reserve. The gross membership gain was 671. The mortality loss continued low, being only about 50% of expectancy. The pamphlet contains the report of the Board of Directors, the Secretary-Treasurer's report, an interesting tabulation showing the Association's membership by Corps and Arms of the Service, a station list indicating where membership gains occurred during the past year and the usual list of members of the Association. The Board of Directors expresses appreciation for support and valuable services rendered during the year by Major Generals Archibald H. Sunderland, Charles R. Reynolds, Upton Birnie, Leon B. Kromer, Fred W. Boschen and Charles M. Wesson, Colonels Clifton C. Carter, Henry A. Finch, Philip W. Huntington, Joseph F. Siler, Roger S. Parrott and Alexander T. Cooper, Lieutenant Colonels Herman Beukema, Charles W. Ryder, Oliver L. Spiller, Paul J. Mueller and Francis B. Mallon, Major H. C. Bowman, Captains Joseph W. Cox and William P. Ennis, Jr., and 1st Lieutenants John A. Berry, Jr., and Herbert G. Sparrow.

At this time it is interesting to recall that the Army Mutual was organized in 1879. Among its charter members were a number of distinguished officers, including Generals Philip H. Sheridan, Arthur MacArthur, R. C. Drum, G. W. Davis, W. R. Shafter, S. B. M. Young and Emory Upton. The Association has been a great protection and help to Army Officers' families during the later Indian campaigns, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion and the World War, in spite of the fact that some skeptics said that no life insurance concern composed solely of Army Officers could survive a war. When the Association was organized commercial insurance companies which wrote Regular Officers charged them an extra premium, saying that by their mode of life Army Officers were an extra hazardous risk. It was demonstrated by the Army Mutual that Army Officers were normal risks and should be taken at regular premium rates.

The Association considers insurance applications only from Officers and Warrant Officers under fifty years of age and from cadets at the United States Military Academy. All applicants are carefully investigated and the standards of acceptance are high, which accounts for the unusually low mortality experienced for many years. Besides giving to its members excellent low cost life insurance on the Ordinary Life plan, with optional cash value and paid-up insurance settlements to those who leave active service, the Association renders valuable services to widows, orphans and dependent parents of deceased members for whom pension applications are prepared, evidence gathered and insurance and other claims put through.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Capt. Francis A. L. Vossler, USN, commanding officer of the USS Northampton which won the Knox Trophy for short range battle practice.

Capt. Florence A. Blanchfield, ANC, who has assumed her new duties as assistant superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps.

Col. Roger G. Powell, CE, USA, who has been nominated to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

tary Academy. All applicants are carefully investigated and the standards of acceptance are high, which accounts for the unusually low mortality experienced for many years. Besides giving to its members excellent low cost life insurance on the Ordinary Life plan, with optional cash value and paid-up insurance settlements to those who leave active service, the Association renders valuable services to widows, orphans and dependent parents of deceased members for whom pension applications are prepared, evidence gathered and insurance and other claims put through.

Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland is President of the Association and also a Director. Other Directors are Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, Brig. Gen. Charles Burnett, Col. William L. Sheep, Col. Rene E. Delt. Hoyle, Lt. Col. Oscar W. Griswold and Lt. Col. Karl S. Bradford. The Secretary-Treasurer is Maj. Richard D. LaGarde.

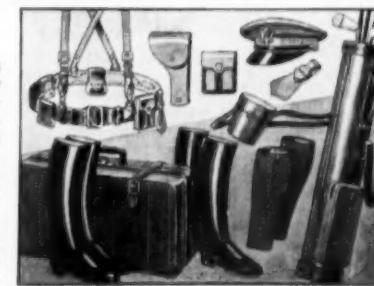
Increase Army Transports

(Continued from First Page)

are well equipped, having swimming pools and air conditioned dining saloons. They were completed in 1921 and 1922. They are 535 feet long and about 13,000 tons displacement. They were operated in the East Coast of South America service until taken over by the commission.

The Commission, it is said, is quite desirous of making some disposition of them for they are costing \$1,000 a day to maintain. They were put up for sale but when the day for opening the bids came there were no bids. A Seattle-Takoma, Wash., group are asking the commission to put them in the Puget Sound-Orient service, but inasmuch as no money appears to be involved in the proposal the commission probably would be more likely to prefer to turn them over to government agencies which could use them.

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SOME eight hundred or more guests found their way to the hospitable home at Ft. Myer of the Chief of Staff, General Malin Craig, and Mrs. Craig, last Sunday afternoon, when they held their last at-home of the season.

A clear and sparkling day gave opportunity to linger, entering and leaving the spacious house, to view the prospect of the city of Washington lying in the valley of the Potomac. Greeting General and Mrs. Craig, who stood before tall standards carrying the national colors and the personal flag of the Chief of Staff, one was tempted to remain in the lovely drawing room with its treasures gathered from all over the world and accented by rich crimson draperies and antique brocades, but an ever-increasing number of callers urged one on to the dining room and a bevy of hospitable matrons presiding at a beautifully appointed table.

Mrs. Craig wore a graceful gown of plum-colored velvet with a cluster of orchids on the left shoulder, and another cluster of gardenias and violets in her hand.

Flowers were everywhere. Carnations and a large bowl of jonquils in the drawing room; in the dining room, a huge centre piece of snap dragons and other spring posies gave a note of color on the table gleaming with silver candelabra and tea and coffee services; a lovely crystal chandelier overhead.

Some of those assisting at the tea table were Mrs. Morris Sheppard, Mrs. Charles McNary, Mrs. Warren R. Austin, Mrs. Bennett Clark, Mrs. Walter L. Reed, Mrs. John Callan O'Laughlin, Mrs. Julien L. Schley and Mrs. Maxwell Murray.

Mrs. George Patton, wife of the Commandant of the Post, and Miss Ruth Patton, with Mrs. Floyd Parks and Mrs. Carnes Lee, wives of General Craig's aides, assisted the hostess in a more general way.

All the members of the Senate and House Military Affairs committees were among the callers. Also prominent in the company were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. J. O. Seaman, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Augustus B. Warfield, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Bryden, now of Ft. Bragg, N.C.

From Ft. Belvoir came a group of young engineers; among them were Lt. and Mrs. Charles Bonesteel and Lt. and Mrs. Russell Brochus.

Members of the diplomatic set present included the Siamese Minister, Phya Abhibal Rajamaitri; the Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy and Mme. Oumansky; Col. Teofilo Jasso, Military Attaché of the Mexican Embassy; the Military Attaché of the Rumanian Legation and Mme. Petrescu, the latter wearing a smart black frock with a high collar outlined in gold piping, and the Air Attaché of the French Embassy and Mme. Weiser, who has recently joined her husband from France. The Military Attaché of the Cuban Embassy and Señora de Munilla were also in the company.

Many present from Army and residential ranks included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Leigh Fairbank, Col. and Mrs. Harold L. Bull, Mrs. John Crane, Col.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

and Mrs. Paul English, Col. and Mrs. John W. Joyes, Mrs. Franklin Bell, Col. and Mrs. Cresswell Garlington, Col. and Mrs. Francis K. Newcomer, Maj. and Mrs. Harry Vaughan, Col. J. W. N. Shulz, Col. and Mrs. Haig Shekerjian, Lt. and Mrs. Vance Hagen, Lt. and Mrs. Herbert Gee and several hundred others.

Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis was an early arrival, and Senator and Mrs. Lester Hill were others from the Congressional set. The Speaker of the House and Mrs. William Bankhead, Representative and Mrs. Donad H. McLean, of New Jersey, and Representative J. Buell Snyder, of the Military Affairs Committee of the House were others noted.

General and Mrs. Craig and Admiral and Mrs. Leahy were among the guests entertained by the Vice President and Mrs. Garner when on Tuesday evening the latter gave their annual dinner party in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Brig. Gen. R. F. Metcalf, chief of the Surgical Staff of Walter Reed Hospital, and Mrs. Metcalf were also guests, as was also the President's naval aide, Captain Daniel J. Callaghan, USN.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Burnett were the guests in compliment to whom the Philippine Resident Commissioner Mme. Elizalde gave a dinner Tuesday. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Howard Eager, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Myron Cramer, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Norman Randolph.

Mrs. Woodring, the pretty blond young wife of the Secretary of War had a birthday on Tuesday and her husband gave her a unique and most pleasing gift. The birthday present was a pair of silver serving spoons. Secretary Woodring picked up in Boston lately, bearing the mark J. C., and the date 1780, showing they were made by one of our early American silversmiths, men who often fashioned silver objects as a pastime; in this instance made by Joseph Coolidge, an ancestor of Mrs. Woodring, who was a Coolidge, daughter of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts, and of course Mrs. Coolidge is delighted to have so rare a bit of Americana enhanced in value by its ancestral history. She used them Tuesday evening when she and Secretary Woodring celebrated her birthday in a quiet, informal manner, changing dinner to supper that the three blond babies might share the birthday party with them.

Mrs. Woodring also was made happy by the fact that a new baby arrived in the home of her sister, Mrs. Donald Carpenter of Southport, Conn., a little girl born at midnight on the eve of Mrs. Woodring's birthday.

Mrs. Woodring will on Monday be hostess at luncheon to Mrs. Roosevelt, entertaining a group of eleven, giving the First Lady an opportunity to meet more or less intimately the company in the apartment Secretary and Mrs. Woodring have taken at the Shoreham and furnished with their own laces and penates.

The following night the Secretary and Mrs. Woodring will attend the opera La Bohème, to be given in the short series of Grand Opera Washington is to enjoy.

Admiral Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Leahy have had as their guests Col. Russell Langdon, USA-Ret. and Mrs. Langdon, the latter the president of the Society of Navy Sponsors.

Mrs. Henry Williams, wife of Captain Williams, vice president of the Society, entertained Mrs. Ivan Bass, wife of Rear Admiral Bass of Newport News; Mrs. Edward Palmer, widow of Commander Palmer of Ventnor, and Mrs. John Elliott Bailey, widow of Captain Bailey of Brooklyn. Mrs. Palmer was hostess at luncheon Tuesday having as guests Mrs. Leahy, Mrs. Goldsborough Adams, Mrs. Herbert Seymour Howard, Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Howard Vickery and her hostess, Mrs. Henry Williams.



MISS DOROTHY ANN HOLLIDAY

Daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday, Inf., USA, who have announced her engagement to Mr. Phillip Allen Secker of Charleston, S. C., and Baltimore, Md., son of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Secker of Canada and Charleston. The wedding will take place this spring.

The initial observance of the Sponsors meeting was the choral service at the National Cathedral, Sunday with some ninety midshipmen from Annapolis furnishing the music. Mrs. Roosevelt was hostess to the members of the society of which she herself is a member, at the White House at tea Monday afternoon.

The members are women and girls who have christened United States battleships. And they were again entertained at tea on Tuesday afternoon, their hostess being Mrs. William D. Leahy. In the evening Mrs. Emory S. Land, wife of Rear Admiral Land, was hostess at a buffet supper for her fellow members.

The big annual luncheon was held Wednesday at the Mayflower, among the guests being the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Edison, Senator David I. Walsh, Adm. and Mrs. Thomas Hart, Mrs. Leahy, Adm. H. G. Bowen, Rear Adm. and Mrs. James O. Richardson, Adm. William C. DuBose, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Land, Rear Adm. and Mrs. George Pettengill, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., president general of the DAR, Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keys and Mr. William A. Ayers.

Some of the Washington Sponsors are Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, who is out of town; Mme. Lombard, nee Carussi, wife of the Military Attaché of the French Embassy; Mrs. Ridley McLean, Miss Virginia Hunt, Mrs. James M. Helm, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. R. H. Dunlap, Mrs. Austin Kautz, Mrs. Stanton Norman, Mrs. Jennings Bailey, Mrs. Clarence Hinkamp, Mrs. Goldsborough Adams and the Misses Bagley, sisters of Mrs. Josephus Daniels, whose husband, now Ambassador to Mexico, was the war-time Secretary of the Navy.

Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, USMC, and Mrs. Williams, recently returned from a month's leave spent in South Carolina, were hosts at dinner the other evening, having as guests Capt. and Mrs. Cortland Baughman, Capt. Cecil Sherman Baker, and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Holland Smith and her house guest, Mrs. Bugbee; Col. and Mrs. Maurice Shearer, Col. Howard Baily, USA, and Lt. Col. William Newton Best, USMC.

Mrs. Williams was also a luncheon hostess within the week when her guests included Mrs. Albert Niblack, Mrs. Claude Brigham, Mrs. Joseph Ballantine, (Please turn to Page 546)

Weddings and Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Ord Preston announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Converse Preston, to Capt. William Ludlow Ritchie, AC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritchie of Helena, Ark.

Miss Preston attended Holton Arms in Washington, D. C., and St. Timothy's, Catonsville, Md. She made her debut in Washington and was presented to the Court of St. James in 1933. She is a member of the Junior League.

Captain Ritchie attended the University of Arkansas, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1925. He served in the artillery and was graduated from the Air Corps Training Center in 1930. He was aide and pilot for the Secretary of War and an aide at the White House prior to being ordered to the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Ala., where he is now stationed.

The wedding will take place in June.

Col. James Spragg Wilson, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Wilson of Columbus, Ohio, announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Western, to Richard A. Borel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Borel.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Capt. James E. Wilson, Second U. S. Artillery, and a great granddaughter of the late Gen. Thaddeus E. Stanton, USA.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Borel are graduates of Ohio State University.

Invitations have been issued by Col. and Mrs. William Charles Koenig to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Barbara Jane Koenig, to Lt. Roy Cleveland Heflebower, Jr., USA, son of Mrs. Florence Heflebower of Washington and Colonel Heflebower, MC, USA.

The ceremony will be held in the Fort Mills Officers' Club, Philippines, Saturday, February 25, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and will be followed immediately by a reception at the club.

Miss Koenig is a member of Pi Phi Sorority. She attended schools in Belgium, Germany and France, and later studied at the University of Kansas and American University.

Lieutenant Heflebower is now stationed at Fort Stotsenburg.

The marriage of Miss Nancy Lloyd Langhorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sylvester Langhorne, Jr., to 2nd Lt. James Warren Haskett, Air-Res., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas Haskett, took place recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald B. Allen, in Washington.

After the ceremony there was an informal reception, and later Lieutenant and Mrs. Haskett left for a Northern wedding trip. After March 1 they will be at home in the Kecoughtan Apartments, Newport News. Lieutenant Haskett is on duty at Langley Field.

From San Francisco comes word that Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hermes have announced the betrothal of their daughter, Eleanor Elizabeth, to Aviation Cadet Richard Merrill Baker, USMC-Res., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Baker of Salem, Ore. The wedding is to take place in March.

Capt. Albert Norris, USN, and Mrs. Norris announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Ens. Newell Foster Varney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Varney, of Portland, Me. Ensign Varney is attached to the battleship Arizona.

No date has been set for the wedding, but it will take place on the West Coast.

Miss Marion Evans Lippincott, daughter of Mrs. Joseph H. Lippincott of Hamilton and Moorestown, N. J., and the late Mr. Lippincott, was married to Lt. Brian O'Neill of the United States Army Air Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. O'Neill of Yonkers, N. Y., and Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., in St. Mary's Church at San Antonio, Feb. 2. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick Toomey, National Field Secretary of the Catholic Boys' Brigade.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Cadot Holliday (Please turn to Page 546)

Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.

February 10, 1939

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Pfeffer, of West Point, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Jane, to Cadet Hulen Dee Wendorf, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Wendorf, of West, Texas.

The wedding will take place in June following Mr. Wendorf's graduation from the United States Military Academy.

The following officers from the Department of English attended Maurice Evans' production of "Henry the IV," in New York Thursday: Col. Clayton E. Wheat, Capt. John McCarthy, Capt. Church M. Matthews, Capt. Duncan S. Somerville, Capt. Alexander M. Miller, Capt. Thomas M. Watlington, Jr., Capt. George W. Hickman, Capt. John Dabney, and the following Lieutenants: Philip Weble, Lawrence McI. Guyer, Glenn Rogers and C. Robert Bard. This play is being taught in the English Course at the Military Academy.

A duplicate bridge tournament, under the sponsorship of the Officer's Mess, was held on Tuesday. Captains George W. Hickman and Thomas M. Watlington, Jr. directed the tournament and the players included Col. Roger G. Alexander and Col. Clayton E. Wheat, Capt. James V. Cole and Lt. William J. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. John A. Dabney, Col. Chauncey L. Fenton and Lt. Frederick Chaffee. Mrs. Herman Beukema and Mrs. Charles E. Hart, Mrs. Robert Hill and Mrs. William T. Sexton, Capt. and Mrs. Elvin R. Helberg, Lt. and Mrs. Robert S. Spangler, Lt. and Mrs. George W. Beeler, Capt. and Mrs. Ephraim H. McLemore, Mrs. John S. Roosma and Capt. Donald P. Boothe, Lt. and Mrs. Clayton S. Gates, Mrs. Ewing H. France and Mrs. Robert W. Ward, Mrs. William H. Wood and Mrs. Harry W. Johnson, Lt. and Mrs. Arnold Sommer, Mrs. William R. Smith, Jr. and Lt. William O. Blandford, Capt. George W. Hickman and Capt. Thomas M. Watlington and Mrs. James V. Cole and Mrs. Gordon M. Blair.

Mrs. Charles W. Ryer departed this week for San Antonio, Tex., where she will pass a month as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. James Luper.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Wood will have as their guest this week end Mrs. Evan H. Humphrey, of Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat will have with them over the week end their son, Mr. Clayton E. Wheat and Mr. Lansdale Boardman, both of whom are students at Yale University, and Miss Jane Lyman and Miss Alice Osborne, of Vassar College.

Capt. and Mrs. W. George Devens are entertaining the following week end guests, who have come from Durham, N. H., to witness the contests between the Army and the University of New Hampshire hockey and rifle teams. Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Peterman and Maj. Samuel L. Buracker. Major Buracker is the Rifle team coach.

Capt. and Mrs. C. Rodney Smith have as their week end guests Capt. and Mrs. Chester S. Wall, of Stamford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Herbold and Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln Jones, of New Brunswick, N. J., are the guests this week end of Capt. and Mrs. Willis S. Matthews.

The Misses Rosemary and Marjorie King, of West Englewood, N. J., are the guests this week end of Capt. and Mrs. Alvin T. Bowers.

Miss Katherine Wedge has arrived on the post from Montreal to be the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. Walter F. Ellis.

Miss Laura Grey, of New York and Garrison-on-Hudson, was the guest this week of Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

February 7, 1939

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John Downs of Washington were guests of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown over the week end. They attended the concert at the Naval Academy on Saturday night.

Comdr. and Mrs. William J. Larson entertained at a small dinner party on Saturday night at their home on Porter Road, before the concert at the Naval Academy.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard J. Benson entertained at a luncheon in the quarters on the "Reina Mercedes" on Thursday in honor of Mrs. John F. Shafroth and Miss Helena Shafroth.

Mrs. Tawsesey, wife of Comdr. Alfred Tawsesey entertained the Tuesday bridge club last week at her home on Southgate Ave.

Mrs. Owens, widow of Maj. Arthur B. Owens, USMC, entertained at a cocktail party last Wednesday at her home in the Admiral Apts., in honor of Capt. Emery E. Larson, USMC, and Mrs. Larson. The guests included the Marine officers and their wives living in Annapolis.

Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Andrews of Bay Ridge, gave a buffet supper on Saturday night before the boxing at the Naval Academy. Their guests were: Mrs. H. E. Duryea of Quantico, Va., Lt. and Mrs. M. S. Holmes of Washington, Lt. and Mrs. H. A. Lincoln, Lt. J. W.

Callahan, Lt. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson and Lt. and Mrs. J. L. Cone.

Mrs. Stout, wife of Lt. R. S. Stout, of the Cooper Apts., has three of her miniatures on view at the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington. One of her pictures is the portrait of a Chinese actor, which recently was shown at the Art Club in Los Angeles.

The Naval Academy Women's Club met on Monday afternoon in the Mirror Room at Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Philip Andrews, Mrs. E. M. Jackson, Mrs. E. L. Vanderkloot and Mrs. W. T. Larson presided at tea inter-assisted by Mesdames W. G. Butler, J. B. Azer, S. M. Archer, John Florence, M. T. Drury, C. B. Wilcox, R. A. Theobald, H. B. McLean, J. H. O'Brien, C. O. Cook, H. B. Dodge, H. E. Baker, W. C. Bailey, R. H. Bass and L. J. Bellis.

Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. W. P. O. Clark, and her cousin, Mr. Archie Rogers, were members of a house party at Bernardsville, N. J., over the week end.

Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh Le Clair entertained at tea on Sunday afternoon in honor of Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Winters and Mrs. T. H. Winters, Jr. Dr. Winters is a brother of Comdr. T. H. Winters, USN-Ret.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

February 6, 1939

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of Air Corps, arrived late Sunday afternoon from Washington, D. C. He will be the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Lewis H. Brereton.

General Arnold will speak to the instructors and students of the regular class of the C. & G. S. S., Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the War Department Theater on the subject Air Corps.

General Arnold will leave Tuesday noon by plane for the Pacific Coast.

Maj. Gen. Walter C. Baker, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, arrived on the post Monday morning, Feb. 6, from Washington, D. C. He will be the house guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles M. Bundel.

General Baker will speak to the instructors and students of the regular class on the subject "Chemical Warfare Service" at the War Department Theater.

General Baker will go to Ft. Riley from Ft. Leavenworth.

General Arnold and General Baker will be entertained by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. Bundel at an official dinner at the Officers' Club, Feb. 6.

2nd Lt. Mary E. Croyle, AMC, has reported for duty at the Station Hospital.

Lt. N. A. Loeb, of Ft. Meade, South Dakota, spent a few days at the Officers' Club.

Lt. Col. J. R. Hall, Medical Inspector from Omaha, Neb., is on official duty at the post.

Miss Dorothy Preuss, dietitian of the Station Hospital, will sail March 1 on the Army transport Republic for her new duty at the Trinkler Hospital at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Miss D. Faber, a graduate of Walter Reed Hospital will be the new dietitian. She will report to the Station Hospital Feb. 10.

Miss Edith Holsinger of Kansas City, Mo., spent the week end as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth Strother.

Maj. George M. Peabody, Jr., AGD, has reported for duty from absent sick leave at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Capt. R. G. Yule, VC, has reported for duty from Ft. Moultrie, South Carolina. He is accompanied by his wife and two sons, Gill, ten years old and Richard, two months old.

Mrs. Ira Hards, of Darien, Conn., is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon P. Saville, AC.

—Michaux Raine Gilbert.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

January 30, 1939

Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, wife of Rear Admiral Gannon, and Mrs. Hillyar F. Gearing, her daughter, and wife of Lieutenant Commander Gearing, are leaving within about two weeks for Timberline Lodge, near Portland, Ore. They will visit Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lang (Mary Sinclair Gannon) who are wintering at the lodge.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph J. Mitchell, USMC, are leaving soon for Washington, D. C. They are being entertained extensively before their departure, which will be on Feb. 7. Maj. and Mrs. Harold Major and Maj. Ford O. Rogers gave a large cocktail party for them at the Commissioned Officers' mess.

Lt. Col. Louis E. Woods, who is to relieve the departing Colonel, and Mrs. Woods entertained for them at cocktails and dinner, to which more than twenty were asked.

The Coronado home of Capt. and Mrs. Herbert P. Becker will be the scene today of a large reception in honor of the Mitchells.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, Jr., will be hosts to twelve for dinner this evening for Colonel and Mrs. Mitchell.

Capt. Paul Blackburn, who is to retire from the Navy soon, and Mrs. Blackburn are planning a trip which will take them to the east coast in the latter part of June. Their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Blackburn, who has been their guest for some time, is leaving with her young son for Washington, D. C., where she will meet Lieutenant Blackburn in June.

Of special interest to the younger service

social set is the barn dance to be given on Thursday evening by Miss Sylvia Robinson, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Robinson, and Miss Nancy Morse, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard S. Morse. They have asked a large group of friends to join them, attired in a fashion to suit the spirit of the occasion, between eight o'clock and midnight. Mrs. Robinson will be in the receiving line with the young hostesses.

Mrs. Herbert B. Knowles, wife of Lt. Comdr. Knowles, well known for her classes in short story writing in a number of ports, is opening a class in her Plumes drive home, during Commander Knowles' absence.

Maj. and Mrs. Julian Brown were hosts to Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Louis McCarty Little, Col. and Mrs. Thomas Clarke, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Earl Jenkins, and Maj. and Mrs. Harold Rosecrans, at a dinner party on Friday.

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FT. SNELLING, MINN.

January 30, 1939

Fort Snelling was the scene of three separate balls honoring the President's war on Infantile Paralysis. These dances were held by the officers and ladies at the Fort Snelling Officers' Club, Jan. 28; by the Non-Commissioned Officers at their club, the same evening, and by enlisted men of the Garrison at the Post Service Club, Jan. 24.

A contingent of the Third Infantry, consisting of 11 officers and 318 enlisted men under the command of Maj. Chauncey H. Hayden, 3rd Infantry, and Battery F, 14th Field Artillery commanded by Capt. Lee V. Harris, 14th Field Artillery, represented Fort Snelling in Saint Paul's annual spectacular Winter Carnival, Jan. 28.

The Third Infantry detachment paraded with each uniformed soldier carrying skis or with snowshoes slung across the shoulders. Equipment, including machine guns and communication equipment, was transported on specially designed sleds and toboggans. The Post Hockey Team, and various organization hockey teams, paraded in their colorful uniforms to form the last section and provided the athletic representation from the Post.

Battery F, 14th FA, took prominent part in the Horse Show and vied with the spectacular and colorful Lord Strathcona Troop from Winnipeg, Canada.

The officers, ladies, and enlisted personnel of the Post have recently been hosts to the very famous Lord Strathcona Troop from Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Canada.

The Troop, commanded by Maj. Norman A. Gianelli, arrived in St. Paul, Jan. 26, and departed for its home station on Feb. 1, after taking a very important part in Saint Paul's most elaborate annual Winter Carnival.

The officers with the Troop were guests of honor at a tea given by the Post Commander, Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, Jan. 27. They also attended the dance Jan. 28 at the Fort Snelling Officers' Club. The non-commissioned officers with the Troop were guests at the Fort Snelling Non-Commissioned Officers' Club dance the same date and all members of the Troop were guests of various organizations on the Post for dinner, Sunday, Jan. 29.

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LONG BEACH, CALIF.

February 5, 1939

Mrs. William A. Glassford, wife of Captain Glassford, who has been selected for Rear Admiral, welcomed on Friday her sister, Mrs. Edward Blackwell of Vancouver, B. C., who is to remain several weeks and be much feted while here.

Mrs. Raymond A. Spruance, wife of Captain Spruance, is entertaining her sister, Miss Belle N. Dean of Indianapolis, who will accompany her to the East Coast next month when the navy matron goes to New York to rejoin her husband after fleet maneuvers.

Mrs. George S. Arvin was bridge hostess Tuesday at Hotel Lafayette when the Retired Officers' Wives met for luncheon. In the group there were Mmes. R. S. Beckel, George Kirkland, H. G. Eldridge, W. W. Feineman, H. H. Jeffs, Ernest Krueger, R. J. Trent, Stewart Truendale, M. E. West, A. L. Hansen, J. O'Brien, H. F. Schroeder, R. E. Cororan, C. R. Kear, J. C. Arnold, J. Holman and R. L. Turner.

Officers' Wives Club is to meet Tuesday afternoon in Pacific Coast Club with Mrs. George N. Barker, wife of Captain Barker and acting president, conducting the business session in the absence of Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, on a cruise to the Orient. The program will consist of a dramatization of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat, with the Mus-Art quartet singing selections from Liza Lehman's "In a Persian Garden." Favorable voting is anticipated on having the annual club election in October instead of March.

Wives of Navy Doctors will have their club luncheon tomorrow in Lakewood Country Club, with Mmes. H. D. Templeton, Morris Rubin, H. C. Lowry, and A. W. Loy as hostesses. Bridge will be the afternoon diversion. The art group motored Thursday to Huntington Art Gallery at San Marino and the drama group had cocktails and luncheon Friday in Pacific Coast Club prior to the program, featuring a review by Mrs. John R. Lyndas of "The First Dress Suit."

Wives of officers attached to USS Houston will have supper and bridge Tuesday evening

in Brittainy Kitchen with Mrs. William E. Tarbutton in charge.

Captain and Mrs. Everett C. Wallace of Westwood Hills were dinner hosts recently at Santa Monica Deauville Club to University of California Army and Navy guests including Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Severance, Col. and Mrs. John S. Upham, Majors and Mmes. Oliver E. Tretcher, Robert O. Shoe, G. J. Braun, Robert C. Van Vliet, Maj. Don Norris, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Underwood, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. G. C. Miller, Lt. and Mrs. G. C. Crissman, Mrs. Byrd Norris Fitzgerald and Miss Ruth Norris.

Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph Chadwick of Rolling Hills are entertaining this evening at a supper party in honor of their house guest, Dr. Delton Thomas Howard, professor of psychology at Northwestern University, Evans-ton, Ill., and Mrs. Howard, their house guests.

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FT. BLISS, TEX.

February 4, 1939

The Post participated in the campaign to raise funds for continuing the fight against infantile paralysis by arranging two games of polo between the 7th and 8th Cavalry teams and the New Mexico Military Institute team. The first went to the 7th Cavalry 5-2, and the second was won by the cadets 8-7 in a fast and well-played match. The 7th Cavalry line-up included Lt. Andrew J. Boyle (1), Capt. Charles P. Bixel (2), Lt. Arthur H. Wilson, Jr. (3), Capt. Laurence K. Ladue (4). The 8th Cavalry played Lt. Brooks Wilson (1), Capt. William J. Beard (2), Lt. Bruce Palmer (3), Capt. Charles H. Valentine (4). About one hundred dollars was cleared for the infantile paralysis fund.

Brig. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., who relinquished command of the Second Cavalry Brigade, Fort Bliss, to become commandant of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kans., Feb. 1, has had a march named for him. It was written by a band leader at Fort Clark, Texas, where General Richardson was formerly stationed, and known as the "General Richardson March." The El Paso College of Mines band will play it in El Paso for the first time at a concert Feb. 17.

Mrs. Otto Wagner, wife of Lt. Col. Wagner, 7th Cavalry, is directing a three-act farce to be staged by the Fort Bliss Dramatic Club the nights of February 14-15 at the 82nd Field Artillery area theater. "Murder in Rehearsal" will have the following Post officers or members of their families in the cast: Mrs. John S. Growdon and Lt. Leroy Rook will play the leading roles. The support includes Mrs. Percy S. Haydon, Lt. and Mrs. Creighton Abrams, Lt. and Mrs. Caesar Fiore, Mrs. Robert Hackett, Lt. James E. Goodwin, Lt. William T. Weissinger, III, Lt. and Mrs. Jack L. Grubb, and Lt. Albert B. Turner. Mrs. Wagner will also play the leading part of Helen, in "Berkeley Square," an El Paso Little Theater production to be staged three nights next week in El Paso.

Mr. Lyman M. Williamson has arrived at the Post from Fort Riley, Kans., as the new Field Director of the American Red Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and their three children will live in El Paso.

Enlisted Deductions Upheld

The U. S. Court of Claims, upholding a previous decision of the General Accounting Office, disallowed the claim of Michael T. Hayes, retired staff sergeant, USA, for money deducted from his retired pay under the economy act of June 30, 1932.

Hayes had served several enlistments in the Regular Army, accepting an honorable discharge Sept. 1, 1917, to take commission as first lieutenant, Signal Corps, being honorably discharged of that commission Dec. 30, 1920. Reenlisting in the Army, Hayes was retired as staff sergeant March 15, 1926. He was later employed as storekeeper on Governor's Island, but deductions were made from his retired pay, after passage of the economy act because pension and salary combined exceeded \$3,000 a year. Hayes had sued for \$1,280.87, covering total of the deductions to Sept. 30, 1936, and for deductions from that date to the date of final judgment.

Basin of the sergeant's suit was that the economy act applied only to officers, and not to enlisted men. The court held, however, that Congress in imposing the limitation was clearly concerned with the amount of retired pay of any person. It was clear, said the court, that except for Hayes' services as a commissioned officer he would have retired on \$83.25 a month, whereas he actually did receive warrant officer's retired pay, varying from \$118 to \$139 a month, which after deductions was never lower than \$95 a month — an amount in excess of the pay he would have received had he not served as a commissioned officer.

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Weddings and Engagements*(Continued from Page 544)*

of The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Ann, to Mr. Phillip Allen Secker of Charleston and Baltimore, Md. The wedding is to be an event of the spring.

Miss Holliday attended the College of Charleston where she was a member of Chi Omega Women's Fraternity. She made her debut in Charleston in the 1935-36 season and is a member of the Charleston Junior League.

Mr. Secker is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Secker of Canada and Charleston and a grandson of Mrs. Henry Clay Sheffield and the late Mr. Sheffield of Richmond Va. and Canada.

Mr. Secker also attended the College of Charleston and is a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity. At present Mr. Secker is associated with the Glenn L. Martin aeroplane factory in Baltimore where the young couple will reside.

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With a simple ceremony in the sacristy of St. Matthew's Church in Washington, D. C., Miss Beverly Moffett, daughter of Mrs. William A. Moffett and the late Admiral Moffett, was married to Charles John Mohan.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wilbur Wheeler and a small reception at the home of the bride's mother on Massachusetts Avenue followed.

Maj. Al Williams who was Admiral Moffett's aide and is a close friend of the family, gave the bride in marriage. She wore a beige crepe frock made with a rounded neck and long sleeves with a matching coat trimmed with lynx. Her hat was an off-the-face model of brown straw.

Mr. Mohan is the son of the late John F. Mohan. He attended Notre Dame University and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

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Mrs. Barton Longacre Keen announces the engagement of her daughter, Sara Longacre, to Mr. Nathaniel Matson Terry, Jr., of Old Lyme, Conn. Mr. Terry is the son of the late Commodore Nathaniel Matson Terry and brother of Mrs. Atkins, wife of Capt. Arthur K. Atkins, USN.

—o—

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Snavely announce the marriage of their daughter Elva Jean to Lt. Harry Joseph Holt, AC, USA, Thursday afternoon. The wedding took place at 4 o'clock in the chapel at Randolph Field, Tex., where Lieutenant Holt is on duty.

Lt. Charles Andre, AC, USA, on duty at Randolph Field, was best man and the ushers were other fellow officers of the bridegroom at Randolph Field.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Holt will be in San Antonio after a short wedding trip, while Lieutenant Holt awaits orders for a new post. Capt. Fred W. Holt, USN, and Mrs. Holt, parents of the bridegroom, went to Randolph Field from Great Lakes Training Station, where Captain Holt is on duty, to attend Lieutenant Holt's graduation at Randolph Field and remained there for the wedding.

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Announcement has been made by Lt. Col. Rufus S. Bratton, GSC, and Mrs. Bratton, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leslie Sumter Bratton, to Lt. John H. Van Vliet, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, now stationed at Fort Washington, Md.

Miss Bratton attended the University of Idaho, where she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma. Lieutenant Van Vliet is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, of the class of 1937. He is the son of Lt. Col. John H. Van Vliet of the Infantry, and Mrs. Van Vliet, now stationed at Washington, Pa.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Gallagher, announce the engagement of their ward, Miss Ruth Ferrin Rogers, to 2nd Lt. Judson D. Wilcox, FA-Res., of Santa Barbara, Calif.

An honor graduate of the ROTC course at Cornell, he is on active duty with the Fifth Field Artillery at Madison Barracks, New York.

The wedding will take place this summer.

A beautiful military wedding was solemnized Thursday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 5 o'clock at the Officers' Club, Ft. Warren, when Miss Frances Lussier, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Richard Francis Lussier, became the bride of Capt. George Morris Cole, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Cole, of Media, Pa.

Father J. H. O'Neil performed the ceremony before an improvised altar banked with greenery, with the regimental colors of the Seventy-Sixth Field Artillery and the First Infantry at each side. About two hundred and fifty guests attended the wedding and reception which followed.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was lovely in her wedding gown of white satin fashioned along princess lines with a long train and with long sleeves, tight fitting at the wrist and puffed at the shoulder. Her veil of tulle had a Juliet cap of seed pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias, lilies of the valley and freesia.

Mrs. George A. McGee, Jr., was matron of honor.

Lt. Theodore R. Kimpton served as best man. The ushers were Lieutenants E. S. Berry, George A. McGee, Jr., John L. Pauley, Jr., H. M. Peyton, J. M. Underwood and W. J. Ledward. Bobby Leard, small son of Col. and Mrs. Emil W. Leard, was the ring bearer.

Captain and Mrs. Cole left by motor for a wedding trip in the south and on their return will be at home at quarters 121, Fort Warren. The bride's traveling suit was black with a white pin stripe. The coat was a Chesterfield. With this she wore a small white hat with a black veil.

Society News*(Continued from Page 544)*

Mrs. William Shea, Mrs. Roland Schumann, Mrs. Stephen Boutwell Robinson and Mrs. Thomas Turner.

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Capt. William Boyd, AC, stationed in Baltimore, with Mrs. Boyd was a week end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Coulton, the former cavalry instructor at Quantico.

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Mrs. David Ducey was hostess at a delightful party Monday afternoon in celebration of Captain Ducey's birthday, entertaining at their quarters at the Navy Yard. Assisting at the party were Miss Jane Ducey, daughter of the hosts, and her friends, the Misses Bliss Schumann, Carolyn Chantry, Betty Bennett, Betty Martyn, Virginia Clark, Betty Carney and Barbara McMaster.

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Col. and Mrs. Robert Stout have recently come here to live, he having been put on active duty for a year at the War Department. He holds a commission in the reserves. They have taken a house in Cathedral Avenue, and are being hospitably welcomed; among their recent hosts being Col. and Mrs. Richard D. Newman who entertained at their home in South Arlington Road.

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The Commandant of Bolling Field and Mrs. Floyd Emerson Galloway entertained the other evening a company of ten at dinner, in compliment to the Air Attaché of the French Embassy and Mme. Welser, at the Army-Navy Club.

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Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Parks held an at-home Thursday afternoon at the Army War College Mess.

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Distinguished officials, including the Secretary of War, Harry Woodring, are invited to attend tomorrow the celebration at the Catholic University of the 17th anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius XII.

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Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding and Mrs. Blanding are to be at-home tomorrow afternoon at their apartment at the Westchester.

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Many Service folk will attend the services in the Drill Hall at Ft. Myer next Wednesday in commemoration of the veterans of the Spanish War.

—o—

Maj. and Mrs. George H. Millholland

will go to Texas and be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Jonathon Wainwright before the Major takes up his new duties as instructor for the 104th Cavalry, National Guard at Sunbury, Pa. General Wainwright was former Commandant at Ft. Myer under whom Major Millholland previously served. They will go to Pennsylvania by a detour to Mexico City first.

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Maj. and Mrs. James D. McIntyre were recent hosts at a cocktail party, entertaining some two hundred and fifty guests at the Army-Navy Club.

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Maj. and Mrs. Lester J. Whitlock entertained a number of friends at tea Thursday afternoon.

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Brig. Gen. Louis Nuttman and his daughter, Betty, have closed their apartment at the Westchester and sailed for a trip around the world, which will keep them away for five months or more.

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Mrs. Irons, widow of Brig. Gen. James A. Irons, who was military attaché to Tokyo for many years, has recently returned to America after six months in Japan renewing old friendships. She has taken an apartment at the Lafayette, Hoover St. and Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

—o—

Brig. Gen. Charles W. Kutz, Ret., and Mrs. Kutz had visiting them their daughter, Mrs. Wilson J. Bingham, wife of Captain Bingham, USA-Ret., now living in Los Angeles, who on her way to California is stopping off at Ft. Benning, Ga., to spend some time with her brother and his wife, Lt. Randolph Kutz, CE, and Mrs. Kutz.

Their other daughter, Mrs. Ross, wife of Capt. Lewis Tenney Ross, stationed in Honolulu they expect here in the early summer, as Captain Ross is to be transferred to Washington, D. C. His parents, Col. Tenney Ross, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Ross make their home here at Kenwood.

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In the receiving line at the Navy Hop in the Sail Loft at the Navy Yard last week were Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Brown; Comdr. and Mrs. E. M. Riley, and Lt. Comdr. Harley F. Cope.

Some of those entertaining at dinner before the dance were Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Brown; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. J. Couple; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Crouch; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. G. Fulnenwider; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harley Cope; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. McHugh; Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Clark; Comdr. and Mrs. L. F. Safford; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. P. Abernathy; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Bay; Comdr. and Mrs. Louis Dreher; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. F. Helmckamp; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. P. E. Pendleton; Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Ellsworth.

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Major General Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, was the guest in compliment to whom Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius P. Van Ness entertained at a dinner party before the Army and Navy reception at the White House. Some others in the company were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Miss Elizabeth Ray Williams, Capt. Robert H. Williams and Capt. Robert E. Hill, USMC.

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Maj. and Mrs. Parker West have cards out for an at-home February 19, having fully recovered from a recent illness. They will also entertain at dinner on March 17. They were among those seen at the at-home given Sunday last by Mrs. Emerson Howe. Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles E. Riggs, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Prieto were also there.

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Mrs. Roy H. Coles returned to her home in Indianapolis after a month spent in New York and Washington but left during the week for Palm Beach.

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Col. A. J. Drexel Biddle, USMCR, and Mrs. Biddle, gave a beautifully appointed luncheon in the French Room of the U. S. Grant Hotel at San Diego, Calif., on Sunday, Feb. 5, and had the following as their guests: Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James J. Meade, Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Smith, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John W.

Thomason, Maj. and Mrs. Richard O. Sanderson, and Capt. and Mrs. John B. Hendry.

Colonel Biddle is at present on temporary duty at the Marine Base in San Diego, instructing in the use of the bayonet, in which he is an authority. He is the author of a book recently published "Do or Die," which is a very notable publication which considers the training of the individual soldier or marine in bayonet fighting and bayonet fencing. During the World War Colonel Biddle trained thousands of Marines in this particular art, and has long given his services to the Marine Corps in the training of the students of the Basic School at Quantico and San Diego.

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Lt. Col. Oscar O. Cauldwell, USMC, and Mrs. Cauldwell gave a charming dinner at their home at Loma Portal, San Diego, Calif., on Friday evening, Feb. 3, entertaining Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James J. Meade, Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. Askin, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. Winans, Comdr. and Mrs. E. G. Hoyleman, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Hill, Lt. and Mrs. G. W. Berry, Lt. and Mrs. J. W. Easley, Lt. R. W. Rickert and Lt. S. V. Sabol.

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Mrs. Marcia Bell Mitchell is now residing at Rocky Point, R. F. D. 2, North Carolina, with her parents, Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Bell at their country home.

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Col. Royal Reynolds, accompanied by Col. James Ash left for Philadelphia Monday where on Tuesday they will read papers at a meeting of the Philadelphia Laryngological Society. They will return the latter part of the week.

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Col. and Mrs. Clifford Cabell Early, now on duty at Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, will sail from New York City Feb. 11, for a cruise around South America on the Holland-American Liner Nieuw Amsterdam, returning to New York March 29.

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A meeting of the Army and Navy Chapter of the D.A.R., will be held Monday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., preceded by a luncheon. Reservations are in charge of Mrs. J. L. Homer, at Wardman Park Hotel. Mrs. George Harrison, regent, will preside. Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, USA-Ret. will speak.

The Panama Canal*(Continued from First Page)*

have to be kept in a full state of readiness, whereas with one fleet some of these units are partially shut down while the fleet is on the opposite coast for extended periods. Since any division of the fleet would of necessity be based on immediate world conditions, frequent movements of vessels would have to be ordered to meet the current situation. Not only would this entail the costly trip around the Horn but the long delays in reorganizing the strengthened fleet would prove a serious handicap in planning and carrying out training operations. The other fleet weakened by its losses would be forced to assume a purely defensive policy. The line of defense on either coast would periodically be expanded or contracted accordingly as its defending force waxed or waned.

The Panama Canal grants us rapid access to either the Atlantic or the Pacific. It alone grants us the privilege of a unified fleet with the striking power such a fleet possesses. It makes it possible for us to maintain a line of defense far distant from either coast. We are thus enabled to create a vast buffer area in each ocean through which any hostile force must pass before driving home an attack. A single strong fleet brings flexibility to operations. Forces can be organized to carry out any mission. Our bases in both the Atlantic and the Pacific derive their primary value from the protection they afford the Panama Canal.

The Monroe Doctrine is still the keynote of our foreign policy. The Panama Canal becomes more and more the vital factor in maintaining the obligation which it implies.

Would Restrict Plane Exports

Members of the House Military Affairs Committee indicated this week that legislation amending aircraft procurement laws is being drafted at the War Department which would result in a tightening of control over the export of military planes.

Before the revelation of the sale of planes to France a new aircraft procurement bill containing added restrictions on sale of planes abroad was submitted to Congress. This was to have been a part of the emergency defense bill, but upon committee opposition to other phases of the measure it was withdrawn by the Department for further study, congressmen said.

It is understood the controls then proposed and now under consideration, would give the Government power to prohibit export of planes whether or not the Army and Navy had any of the type on order.

In addition Senator Nye announced that he is preparing legislation to keep for the United States alone the military secrets involved in producing and equipping war planes. He said his measure would follow the general lines of a regulation issued last August by Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson and by Admiral W. D. Leahy imposing secrecy on the production of any aircraft in which the services have an interest.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt took occasion to make a long denial of a charge that we had given England secrets of our anti-aircraft directors. Directors had been sold to England, he said, but they were devoid of secret improvements recently developed.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—The Twenty-second Line and Staff Officers' Course here from February 5 to April 29, 1939 is being attended by the following student officers:

Captains

Carl J. Beckert, CW-Res.
Albert C. Blicke, CW-Res.
Howard W. Doan, MC.
Lionel E. Faulkner, CW-Res.
Leigh A. Fuller, Inf.
Andrew S. Gamble, Inf.
Leo F. Kengla, Jr., Inf.
Samuel P. Pickett, CW-Res.
Leslie G. Ross, CAC.
George Selman, Inf.
James W. Smyly, Jr., Inf.
Harry Van Wyk, FA.
George F. Will, Inf.
Jefferson B. Willis, Inf.

First Lieutenants

Carl B. Dockmejian, CW-Res.
Thomas L. Edgar, FA.
Willis T. Moran, CW-Res.
Daniel F. Neilon, CW-Res.
Elliott H. Parks, CW-Res.
Donald R. Patterson, Inf.
Travis L. Petty, CWS.
Oliver F. Smith, CW-Res.
Harold Walmsley, CWS.
Thomas L. Webb, Jr., CW-Res.

Second Lieutenants

Jack E. Babcock, CWS.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Mattie Pope Seals, mother of Lt. Col. Carl H. Seals, AGD, stationed at Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga., died Wednesday night, Feb. 8, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Gregory, in Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Seals has many friends in the Army who will regret to learn of her passing away. She has spent much of her time with her son, Colonel Seals, and accompanied him to the Philippines in 1924, and again in 1935. She was born in Eufaula, Ala., and lived to the age of 85. Interment was at Birmingham.

In addition to her daughter and Colonel Seals, she is survived by a son, Biscoe Seals, of Jackson, Tenn., who was a captain during the World War, and a son, Jackson Pope Seals, of Richmond, Va., who served in the Spanish-American War.

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Funeral services were held on Saturday, February 4, at St. Peter's Church, Washington, D. C., for Capt. Charles S. Hobbs, USMC-Res., who died February 1, at Washington, D. C. The services were followed by interment at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

Captain Hobbs, born November 8, 1875, at East St. Louis, Ill., served as an enlisted man in the Marines from 1898 to 1917. He was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant (temporary), on July 30, 1917, 1st Lieutenant (temporary), on October 3 of that year, and Captain (temporary), the same day, and given a permanent commission in that rank on March 21, 1921.

He acted as special disbursing agent with the Marine detachment, American legation at Managua, Nicaragua, from 1918, to 1920. From 1923, to 1925, he commanded company of Marines at Port au Prince, Haiti. He served again in Nicaragua in 1929. After serving at several posts in the United States as assistant quartermaster, Captain Hobbs was assigned in 1933 to temporary duty with the CCC. He was retired May 1, 1934.

Captain Hobbs was a holder of the Spanish Campaign Medal, Philippine Campaign Medal, China Campaign Medal, Mexican Service Medal, Victory Medal, expeditionary medal for service in Nicaragua and Haiti, second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, and a special letter of commendation for service in Nicaragua, in 1930. He received a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for China service in 1900. He also was the recipient of a good conduct medal with three bars.

Comdr. Charles Cleveland Timmons, (SC), USN, Supply and Accounting Officer at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., died Feb. 6 at that station. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jessie L. Timmons.

Commander Timmons was born in Canton, Ga., Aug. 11, 1885, and enlisted in the Navy Dec. 4, 1903. He was appointed Paymaster's Clerk in 1914, while serving in the USS Tennessee, and the following year received a warrant as Acting Pay Clerk.

He was commissioned Ensign, Supply Corps, in July 1917, and during the World War was on duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department. He was Aide and Secretary of the Governor of the Virgin Islands from August 1919 until December 1921, when he was ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

In May 1923 he was assigned to duty with the Chief Coordinator for General Supply, Washington, D. C., and a year later he was transferred to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and served as instructor in the School of Application until March 1925. After two years as supply officer of the USS Omaha, he was assistant to the supply officer at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, California, from

June 1927 until March 1930, when he became Supply and Accounting Officer at the Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. He was on duty in the USS Tennessee from August 1931 until October 1933, and was Assistant to Officer in Charge Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, from October 1933 until January 1937, when he went to the USS Wright. He reported for duty at the Norfolk Naval Air Station in September 1937.

Col. Frank J. Miller, USA-Res., died at his home, 211 Catherine St., Syracuse, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 5. Colonel Miller is survived by four brothers, Mr. Alfred C. Miller, New York City, Col. Harvey W. Miller, USA-Res., 1st Lt. Willis J. Miller, who served with the Quartermaster Corps during the World War, Mr. E. Perc Miller, of Syracuse, and four sisters, Mrs. H. W. Hurlbutt, of Stamford, Conn., the Misses Florence L., Jessie M. and H. Ethelyn Miller, also of Syracuse. Another brother, Carlton Y. Miller, recently deceased, served as a Captain, Aircraft Production.

Interment was held at Syracuse.

and Mr. John M. Coughlin, of Worcester, Mass.

DONELSON—Died at Danville, Va., Feb. 9, 1939, Comdr. Martin Donelson, (MC), USN-Res.

GATCHELL—Died at San Diego Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 4, 1939, Brig. Gen. George W. Gatchell, USA-Res.

GREENE—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1939, Maj. Frank N. Greene, who resigned from the Army Medical Corps in 1923.

HAMMOND—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1939, Sgt. Frank Hammond, USA-Res.

HAWLEY—Died at Vinton, Va., Feb. 3, 1939, Capt. Herman D. Hawley, CAC, NGUS-VA.

HOBBS—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1939, Capt. Charles B. Hobbs, USMC.

LE MAY—Died at Montreal, Canada, Dec. 28, 1938, Maj. Daniel LeMay, USA-Res.

LINDLEY—Died at Ft. McKinley, Maine, Jan. 29, 1939, Mrs. Kathleen C. Lindley, wife of Capt. Frank B. Lindley, Inf., USA.

LONGAKER—Died at Arlington, Va., Feb. 3, 1939, Alberta Eva Longaker, daughter of 2nd Lt. Albert W. Longaker, who served with the Corps of Engineers during the World War.

MCREA—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1939, Mrs. Corn McCrean, widow of Capt. Henry McCrean, USN.

MCENTIRE—Died at Langley Field, Va., Feb. 8, 1939, Mr. Grover McEntire, Jr., son of W. O. and Mrs. Grover McEntire, AC, USA.

MATSON—Died at Tujunga, Calif., Jan. 25, 1939, 1st Lt. Paul Matson, USA-Res.

MILLER—Died at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1939, Col. Frank J. Miller, USA-Res.

MILLER—Died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 15, 1939, Mrs. Mary L. W. Miller, widow of Capt. Abram I. Miller, USA-Res.

PARKER—Died at Lake City, S. C., Jan. 12, 1939, Mr. Arthur Middleton Parker, Spanish-American War Veteran, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Middleton Parker and brother of Col. Ralph Middleton Parker, Cav., USA, and Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, USA-Res.

ROCKWELL—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 2, 1939, Lt. Col. George C. Rockwell, USA-Res.

SEALS—Died at Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 8, 1939, Mrs. Mattie Pope Seals, mother of Lt. Col. Carl H. Seals, AGD, USA.

STEIWER—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1939, 1st Lt. Frederick Steiwer, who served with the Field Artillery during the World War.

TIMMONS—Died at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 6, 1939, Comdr. Charles Cleveland Timmons, (SC), USN.

TOMPKINS—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 5, 1939, Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins, USA-Res.

WATERMAN—Died at Berkeley, Calif., Feb. 3, 1939, Col. John Charles Waterman, USA-Res., father of Mrs. Ottosha, Mrs. H. W. Robertson, Mrs. R. C. Scott, and Col. John J. Waterman, FA, USA.

WHIPPLE—Died at Ft. Amador, C. Z., Jan. 30, 1939, Mr. Henry Harper Whipple, father of Mrs. John W. Davis, wife of Capt. John W. Davis, CAC, USA.

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Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

AITKENS—Born at St. Barnabas Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., on Jan. 16, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. L. J. S. Aitkens, USN, a daughter.

BAILEY—Born at Methodist Hospital, Omaha, Neb., Jan. 26, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Temple Bailey, a son, James Everett, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. G. Everett Hill, Jr., USA-Res.

BENSON—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. William L. Benson, USN, a son, Perry Southall Benson.

CARLESON—Born Jan. 26, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert Trask Carleson, USMC, a son, Roger Trask Carleson, Jr.; grandson of Capt. William Anerum, USN-Res.

CHANDLER—Born Feb. 3, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William E. Chandler, Cav., USA, Lt. Sheridan, III, a son, William Stuart Chandler.

COLEMAN—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 18, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. David B. Coleman, USN, a son, David Buncome Coleman, Jr.

CROCKETT—Born at Sternberg Hospital, Manila, P. I., Nov. 2, 1938, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Clement W. Crockett, FA, (PS), USA, a daughter, Patricia Elizabeth Crockett.

DAVIS—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Bowes Evans, Inf., USA, of Ft. Benning, Ga., a son, Frank Marty Evans.

INGERSOLL—Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., Jan. 24, 1939, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Royal R. Ingersoll, II, USN, a daughter, Grace Helen Earle, granddaughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Royal E. Ingersoll, USN, and Capt. and Mrs. John B. Earle, USN.

KOHLHUS—Born at Hospital Espanol De Santiago, Canacao, P. I., Dec. 30, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. Albert P. Kohlhus, Jr., (SC), USN, a daughter, Katherine G. Kohlhus.

MCOSHERRY—Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1939, to Maj. and Mrs. Frank J. McSherry, (CAC), GSC, USA, a daughter, Elizabeth.

MEYER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Richard D. Meyer, CE, USA, a daughter, Elizabeth Breault.

SHIEA—Born at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., Jan. 29, 1939, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. John Dwight Shea, USN, a son, James Raby, grandson of Mrs. Raby and the late Adm. James J. Raby, USN, and Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, director of the mint.

SHERBURNE—Born at Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 5, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newton Sherburne, son, Thomas Newton, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Lilley Sherburne, Cav., USA.

SPINNEY—Born Jan. 28, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Spinney, of Somerville, Mass., a son, James William, grand nephew of Ch. Edmund C. Sliney, USA, of Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Married

BOREL-WILSON—Married recently, Miss Margaret Wester Wilson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James Spragg Wilson, USA-Res., granddaughter of the late Capt. James E. Wilson,

Died

BERTOLETTE—Died at Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, Calif., Jan. 26, 1939, Mrs. Lucretia Meligs Bertolette, widow of Comdr. Levi Calvino Bertolette, USN.

CARTY—Died at Winter Park, Fla., Feb. 6, 1939, Mrs. John J. Carty, widow of Brig. Gen. John J. Carty, who served as Major, Signal Corps, during the World War, and was later a Brigadier General of the Officers Reserve Corps.

CLARK—Died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 6, 1939, Mrs. Lillian Walling Clark, widow of Capt. Henry Howard Clark, (CHC), USN-Res.

COUGHLIN—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1939, Mrs. Ellen S. Coughlin, widow of Mr. John T. Coughlin. She is survived by the following sons and daughters: Mrs. Edward A. Murphy, OD, USA, of Benicia Arsenal, Calif., Mrs. Albert J. Wick, wife of Captain Wick, QMC, USA, of Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. Robert E. Coughlin, CE, USA, of Arlington, Va., Mr. Henry G. Coughlin, of Washington, D. C.,

FINANCE

Financial Digest

Secretary Morgenthau, appearing before the House Appropriations Committee, testified that it would be necessary for Congress to increase the borrowing limit of the Treasury from 45 to 50 billion dollars. It was anticipated that such action would be necessary when the President revealed in his budget message that the gross national debt at the end of the fiscal year 1940 would be 44.458 billions. The Public Debt at this writing is 39.7 billions, and the increase is anticipated as a result of estimated deficits at the end of the present fiscal year of 3.972 billions and 3.326 billions at the end of the next fiscal year. Besides the public debt, the Government has guaranteed the principal and interest of 6 billions of farm and home owners bonds. Mr. Morgenthau insists that a fifty billion debt would not endanger the country's financial structure, but this view is being sharply criticised in the Appropriations Committee. It is fundamental that federal revenue depends mainly upon two factors: The rate of taxation and the total of national income. The Nation's income is now in the neighborhood of 60 billions, and it is the President's judgment that it should be much higher, approximately 80 billions. Such an increase would assure greater revenue even with the existing taxes, and the authorities are confident it would not only assure government meeting of its high obligations without further borrowing but permit larger reductions of the National Debt. In order to obtain more revenue under existing conditions, the House Ways and Means Committee will report favorably a bill for the taxation of all state and municipal salaries, and to permit state taxation of federal salaries, but deferred action upon the application of the principle of taxation to future issues of federal, state and municipal securities. Some members of Congress feel that there should be also an increase in federal income taxes, especially in the middle brackets, but action upon this has been deferred until after the March returns. It is insisted by business that what is necessary in order to secure the larger national income desired by the President, is greater confidence by it in government. Yet that confidence, it is argued, cannot be reestablished under the conditions which prevail in Washington. For example, Congress reduced the President's relief estimate by 150 millions, in spite of the pressure exerted by the White House. Now on the ground of an "emergency" Mr. Roosevelt is insisting that his original estimate be approved. In other words, in spite of the anticipated increase in debt, he still wishes to go on with his spending policy. The tentative agreement for the purchase of the electric properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, a subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation by the TVA has been propagandized as the beginning of an improved era in the relations of the Government and the Utility Industry. The first sales price fixed by the Commonwealth & Southern for the properties was 106 millions, and the first offer of the TVA was 58 millions. The price agreed upon was a compromise, 78 millions 600 thousands. The TVA asserts the money can be paid without imposing surcharges upon TVA consumers. Together with net working capital, the payment will be adequate to cover the Tennessee company's debt and preferred stock at par, and to leave for the common stock, 90 per cent of which is owned by Commonwealth & Southern, about \$5,000,000, as well as transportation and ice properties which contributed \$340,000 to net earnings in 1937. The agreement between the TVA and the Tennessee Corporation is interesting because both have shown a will to avoid competition. However, the Authority has not agreed to delimit its operating field as desired by the Company, which means further acquisitions, provided public opinion approves. As to public opinion, there are evidences of growing public, and especially political, opposition to competition between the Government and industry in the distribution of electricity. It may be that now that

it has purchased the Tennessee properties, the TVA will resume negotiations for the purchase of the Memphis Power & Light Company, and also will endeavor to acquire the properties of Alabama Power Company and Mississippi Power Company, which are in the Authority's transmission area.

Merchant Marine

With contract awarded so far this year for 14 new ships, the Maritime Commission will probably exceed, as in 1938, its quota of 50 ships a year. Last year contracts were let for 52 ships—20 C-2 cargo vessels, 12 C-3 cargo vessels, 12 tankers, 1 liner for U. S. Lines, 4 cargo for Export S. Co., and 3 passenger and cargo for Mississippi Shipping Co.

So far this year contracts have been let for four additional C-3's and for 10 C-3 passenger-cargo vessels. The four C-3's went to Ingalls Iron Works Co., Birmingham, this week on bids of \$2,600,000. This was a negotiated price, approved by President Roosevelt, since Ingalls was not low bidder when bids on the type were originally opened.

There will probably be no more contracts let for C-2's or C-3's for some time, it was stated at the Maritime Commission. Additional contracts for the combination C-3's, which Chairman Land has termed valuable Naval auxiliaries, may be placed however.

That accounts for all vessels on which plans have been approved. In addition designs are reaching completion stage on the C-1 ship, and bids will probably be asked within two or three months.

Plans are also on the boards for two or three trans-Pacific liners, which will be more than 700 feet in length, comparable in size and tonnage with the America, now under construction at Newport News for U. S. Lines' trans-Atlantic service. Bids on these vessels will be asked before the end of the year. That leaves only the three luxury liners being designed for the South America trade, and bids will probably not be asked for these this year.

Therefore, with contracts still to let on 30 vessels this year to maintain the quota, supposing two ships to be laid down for the trans-Pacific service, the remaining 34 must come from the C-3 combinations, the C-1's and from vessels constructed under subsidies for other lines. Eight such vessels were contracted for this year, for U. S. Lines, Export and Mississippi.

Meanwhile during the year the ships contracted for in 1938 will begin to come off the ways. One tanker, the Cimmaron, is off the ways, while a second will be launched March 4, and a third March 7, with the rest following closely.

The Cimmaron, which has been purchased by the Navy Department, averaged 19.28 knots during trial runs, exceeding expectations of the trial board. One of the largest and fastest ships of her type in the world, she was built at a cost of \$3,129,667, of which the Maritime Commission paid \$880,250 for national defense features, which included engines developing 16,900 horsepower, compared with the 4,000 developed by ordinary commercial tankers of her type.

All of the C ships similarly are capable of speeds much higher than those of America's present cargo tonnage. The following table gives salient features of the three C types (excluding the modified C-3 passenger-cargo):

	C-1	C-2	C-3
Length, feet	395	439	492
Beam, feet	58	63	69.5
Draft, feet	24	25.5	27.25
Horsepower	4,000	6,000	8,500
Speed, knots	15	15.5	16.5
Deadweight tons	7,500	9,200	11,926

Land Discusses Unions

In an outspoken speech, Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., chairman of the Maritime Commission, last Saturday told the Alumni Association of the New York State Merchant Marine Academy of the difficulties the commission was having with some union officials in its attempts to train seagoing personnel.

Paying tribute to the state schools for their work in supplying personnel Land declared: "Training is a subject which

MERCHANT MARINE

during the past two years has generated considerable controversy. No matter what I say here tonight, someone somewhere is certain to take exceptions. But that, I may add, in good spirit, concerns me but little. What I say tonight I mean."

Saying that the principal source of much of the controversy has come from some of the maritime unions, Admiral Land stated that the sole object of the training program was to provide ships with trained seaman, that strong unions made for the stability sought in seagoing labor, that "anyone who by direct statement or by implication seeks deliberately to create the impression that the purpose of our program is directed against union organization in the maritime industry is a fraud."

There was, Admiral Land went on, an understandable fear at one time that the commission intended to enroll thousands of new seamen. Unions were justified in fighting this, but certainly there should not remain now, he went on, any idea that this would be done.

Pointing out that the training program was recently endorsed by the National Council of the National Maritime Union, Admiral Land stated that "I wish the same could be said for the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. At present it is depriving its members of the opportunity to improve their knowledge and thus their chance for advancement in their chosen career."

Land then replied to union attacks that men for government ships were hired through U. S. Shipping Commissioners rather than through union hiring halls. The commission cannot do otherwise, the chairman said, since seamen aboard such ships are legally government employees, paid through cheques on the treasury cashed by the masters, and the government cannot discriminate between union men and non-union men in picking its employees.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since Feb. 3, 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Wallace L. Clay, OD, No. 32. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Beverly C. Dunn, CE, No. 37. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col. Donald H. Connolly, CE, No. 38.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Walter A. Pashley, QMC, No. 42. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Graham W. Lester, Inf., No. 42. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Francis A. Byrne, Inf., No. 48.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—John M. Lentz, FA, No. 60. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Benjamin K. Erdman, Inf., No. 66. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—David M. N. Ross, Inf., No. 68.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—William A. R. Robertson, AC, No. 36. In 1st Lts.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 2019.

Enlisted Promotion Status

There are published below promotions made during the period between Jan. 10, 1939, and Feb. 7, 1939, in the grades and branches in which promotions are made by the Chief of the Arms or Services concerned.

Quartermaster Corps

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, The QMG. Promoted to Master Sergeant — Fred V. Snyder and Carl H. Sonne.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Lewis W. Rowell, Charles W. Helton, Willie Taylor and Ambrose Schneider.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Robert H. Davidson, Robert C. Sundy, George B. Ford and Ludwig Dillman.

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Medical Corps
MAJ. GEN. C. R. REYNOLDS, The SG.
No promotions.

Finance Department
MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, The C. of F.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—Claude W. Pegues.
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—James W. Cooper.
Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Waldo B. Vaughn.

Corps of Engineers
MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, The C. of E.
No promotions.

Ordnance Department
MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, The C. of O.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—Charles Meisel and Nathan Brewster.
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Chester A. Woods.
Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Wencesl Szepinski, Charles L. Fisher and John McNeil.

Signal Corps
MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, The CSO.
No promotions.

Chemical Warfare Service
MAJ. GEN. WALTER C. BAKER, The C. of CWS.
No promotions.

Coast Artillery Corps
MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, The C. of CAC.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—Stanley P. Kulas and Joseph A. Tubb.
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Melvin S. Newell, Thomas M. Summers, Joseph E. Whitehead and John Haggarty.
Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Connie C. Wood, Willard H. Kilpatrick, John F. Back, and Theodore T. Huber.

Air Corps
MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, The C. of AC.
Promoted to Master Sergeant—Paul Kurutz and Leo I. Richter.
Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Arthur Richards, Jack I. Schwendinger and Frederick Knight.

Seek Lower Payment on Ships

Reduction of the down payment required on ships purchased from the Maritime Commission from 25 per cent to 10 per cent is sought through an amendment to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, introduced into the House of Representatives this week by Rep. Schuyler Bland, Dem. of Va. The present law requires purchasers to pay a quarter of the cost of the vessel, excluding the cost of particular features valuable only in possible wartime use of the ship.

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Report on Defense Bill

(Continued from Page 532)

selections of the best men from all groups, including qualified enlisted men, all priority among the several groups has been removed except that of graduates of the United States Military Academy, and that given to the Thomason group by the 10 per cent requirement hereinbefore described. After those two requirements have been met, the Secretary of War is authorized to make selections from any or all of the remaining eligibles. Included in section 7 also is a provision for the immediate appointment of not to exceed 300 officers as second lieutenants in the Regular Army Air Corps from among Reserve officers and flying cadets who have qualified for such appointment. This takes care of those men who have qualified under existing laws and provides the first Regular Army officer increment in the Air Corps expansion program.

The remaining provisions of section 7, which follow the end of the last proviso, constitute a restatement of existing law.

In conformity with paragraph 2-a of rule 13 of the House Rules there is herewith printed the provision of the existing law and the provisions of the proposed bill:

Provisions of Proposed Bill

Except as otherwise herein provided, all appointments in the Regular Army shall be made in the grade of second lieutenant from the following groups: Group 1, from graduates of the United States Military Academy; group 2, from warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who have had at least two years' service; group 3, from honor graduates of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; group 4, from members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and flying cadets, who during the current calendar year have completed one year's active duty, under the provisions of this Act, which duty may include service as a flying cadet in the Air Corps Training Center; and group 5, from officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard, members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and graduates of technical institutions approved by the Secretary of War: Provided, That, after all qualified members of group 1 have been appointed, appointments from the second, third, fourth, and fifth groups shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, from persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years: Provided further, That the number to be selected from each of the second, third, fourth, and fifth groups, and the number to be assigned to each branch of the service within the limits prescribed by law from all groups shall be determined by the Secretary of War in his discretion: Provided further, That until June 30, 1949, the total number of officers to be appointed annually from group 4, not including flying cadets, in the promotion list branches other than the Air Corps shall be not less than 10 per centum of the total number of Reserve officers of such branches other than the Air Corps authorized to be called annually under appropriation Acts, and in no event less than fifty, and that any officers added to the Army under existing authorizations shall be within the total authorized commissioned strength of sixteen thousand seven hundred and nineteen: And provided further, That immediately upon the effective date of this Act, the President is authorized to commission not to exceed three hundred second lieutenants in the Air Corps of the Regular Army, from among Reserve officers and flying cadets who have qualified for such appointment under existing laws. Any vacancy in the grade of captain in the Judge Advocate General's Department, not filled by transfer or detail from another branch, may, in the discretion of the President, be filled by appointment from Reserve Judge advocates between the ages of thirty and thirty-six years, and such appointee shall be placed upon the promotion list immediately below the junior captain on said list. Appointments in the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps in the grade of first lieutenant shall be made from Reserve Medical, Dental, and Veterinary officers, respectively, between the ages of twenty-three and thirty-two years. Appointments in the Medical Administrative Corps shall be made in the grade of second Lieutenant from pharmacists between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two years who are graduates of recognized schools or colleges of pharmacy requiring four years of instruction for graduation, under such regulations and after such examination as the Secretary of War shall prescribe. To be eligible for appointment in the Dental Corps, a candidate must be a graduate of a recognized dental college, and have been engaged in the practice of his profession for at least two years subsequent to graduation. Appointments as chaplain shall be made from persons duly accredited by some religious denomination or organization, and of good standing therein, between the ages of twenty-three and forty-five years.

EXISTING LAW

Section 24e, *National Defense Act as amended* (41 Stat. 774)

Sec. 24e. *Appointment of officers.—Except*

as otherwise herein provided, appointments shall be made in the grade of second lieutenant, first, from graduates of the United States Military Academy; second, from warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, who have had at least two years' service; and third, from reserve officers, and from officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard, members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and graduates of technical institutions approved by the Secretary of War, all between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years. Any vacancy in the grade of captain in the Judge Advocate General's Department, not filled by transfer or detail from another branch, may, in the discretion of the President, be filled by appointment from reserve judge advocates between the ages of thirty and thirty-six years, and such appointee shall be placed upon the promotion list immediately below the junior captain on said list. Appointments in the Medical and Dental Corps shall be made in the grade of first Lieutenant from reserve medical and dental officers, respectively, between the ages of twenty-three and thirty-two years; [in the Veterinary Corps in the grade of second Lieutenant from reserve veterinary officers between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years;] and the Medical Administrative Corps in the grade of second Lieutenant from enlisted men of the Medical Department between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two years, who have had at least two years' service. To be eligible for appointment in the Dental Corps, a candidate must be a graduate of a recognized dental college, and have been engaged in the practice of his profession for at least two years subsequent to graduation. Appointments as chaplains shall be made from among persons duly accredited by some religious denomination or organization, and of good standing therein, between the ages of twenty-three and forty-five years. [Former officers of the Regular Army and retired officers may be reappointed to the active list, if found competent for active duty, and shall be commissioned in the grades determined by the places assigned to them on the promotion list under the provisions of section 24a hereof.]

Section 8: Provides for an increase in the authorized peacetime commissioned strength of the Regular Army from 14,650, now prescribed by law, to 16,719, or a total increase of 2,060. The following table shows the existing distribution of officers of the Army and the increases in authorized strength as provided in the bill:

Arm or Service Promotion List	Strength now authorized under Public, No. 485, 75th Cong.	Proposed total au- thorized strength subject to 30 percent increase or decrease
Infantry	4,045	139
Cavalry	909	35
Field Artillery	1,070	56
Coast Artillery	1,122	219
Air Corps	2,002	1,111
Corps of Engineers	795	...
Signal Corps	301	40
Adjutant General's Department	124	7
Judge Advocate General's Department	321	...
Quartermaster Corps	902	114
Finance Department	149	27
Ordnance Department	373	44
Chemical Warfare Service	106	18
Total	12,799	1,810
<hr/>		
Non-Promotion List		
Medical Corps	1,196	188
Dental Corps	203	37
Veterinary Corps	126	...
Medical Administrative Corps	72	...
Chaplains	1(16)	...
Professors	127	25
Total	1,703	230
General officers	67	...
Total	14,639	2,060

¹ The authorized strength of the Medical Administrative Corps will be progressively reduced until it reaches 16 (act approved June 24, 1936). The difference (56) will be allotted to the Medical Corps (40) and the Dental Corps (16).

The Air Corps program contemplates the use with the Air Corps of a limited number of officers of the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, and coast artillery as observers and in other capacities as members of combat crews. Those arms have been increased over present authorizations only sufficiently to meet this requirement. The small increases in the services are only such as are necessary to care for increase in the Air Corps. The number of officers authorized to be detailed in the Inspector General's Department has been increased by 12, but as officers in that department are detailed from other branches, no increase in the total is involved.

Section 9: Increases the present authorized enlisted strength of the Air Corps from 21,500 to 45,000, the approximate number determined to be necessary to carry out the Air Corps program.

In conformity with paragraph 2-a of rule 13 of the House Rules there is herewith printed the provisions of the existing law and the provisions of the proposed bill:

Provisions of Proposed Bill

Sec. 9. *The Act approved June 11, 1938 (ch.*

337. Seventy-fifth Congress, third session), is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty-one thousand five hundred" in the last line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "forty-five thousand."

EXISTING LAW

The Act approved June 11, 1938, Chapter 337, Seventy-Fifth Congress

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 13a of the Act approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780), be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "sixteen thousand" in line 5 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-one thousand five hundred."

Approved June 11, 1938.

Section 10. Saves the operation of the present Thomason Act in respect to Reserve officers now on active duty under that act, and the provisions of section 1 of the act of June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1524), in respect to Air Corps Reserve officers now on active duty under the latter act. It also provides for the saving of all other existing provisions of law which authorize the calling of Reserve officers to active duty for other purposes. Among the more important of these provisions is the general authority contained in section 37a of the National Defense Act, which authorizes the President, when appropriations are available, to order Reserve officers to active duty, with their consent, at any time and for any period.

Section 11: Amends the provision of section 2 of the act of June 16, 1936, which provides that, upon termination of a period of active duty of not less than 3 years' duration, Air Corps Reserve officers on active duty under the provisions of section 1 of that act shall be paid a lump sum of \$500. As the proposed act contemplates that in the future Air Corps Reserve officers will be called to active duty pursuant to the provisions of the new act, it is necessary to amend section 2 of the act of June 16, 1936, so as to make it applicable to Air Corps Reserve officers called to active duty under the new authority. The purpose of the bonus is to provide for the immediate needs of the Reserve officer upon his return to civil life. As that need does not exist in the case of officers permanently appointed in the Regular Army upon expiration of or during

which they may otherwise be entitled to receive.

Section 12. Authorizes the appropriation of \$23,750,000 for construction, rehabilitation, and installation in the Panama Canal Department of such buildings, utilities, and appurtenances as are required to house antiaircraft, seacoast defenses, and auxiliary units most urgently needed.

At the present time less than half of the seacoast defense and antiaircraft installations can be manned at one time. In his message to Congress the President stated:

The security of the Canal is of the utmost importance. The peace garrison now there is inadequate to defend this vital link. This deficiency cannot be corrected with existing forces without seriously jeopardizing the general defense by stripping the continental United States of harbor defense and antiaircraft personnel. The permanent garrison in the Canal Zone should be increased to provide the minimum personnel required to man the antiaircraft and seacoast armament provided for the defense of the Canal. Such personnel cannot be increased until additional housing facilities are provided—and, in the meantime, additional personnel must be trained. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation of \$27,000,000 to provide an adequate peace garrison for the Canal Zone and to house it adequately.

In accordance with the foregoing recommendation the War Department program contemplates increasing the Panama garrison by approximately 200 officers and 7,000 enlisted men nearly all of whom will be in the Coast Artillery Corps. Of the \$27,000,000 recommended by the President, \$23,750,000 will be employed for construction; the balance for the pay and equipment of increased personnel.

At the present time there are no quarters or other facilities available for the housing of additional troops.

The additional structures will be located primarily at Forts Sherman, Randolph, Amador, and Kobbe, and at new posts east of Mount Hope on Gatun Lake, and on the Corundu Military Reservation east of Albrook Field. Besides barracks and quarters the program will provide depot facilities and other services needed to properly care for this increased personnel.

Existing housing facilities in the Panama Canal Department are in many cases in very poor condition and in others badly overcrowded, and there are no usable facilities outside of the zone. The threat of malaria, and other tropical diseases, makes it necessary to provide suitable additional sanitary housing facilities before this garrison can be reinforced.

Section 13: Authorizes an amendment to section 4 of the act approved June 16, 1938, entitled "An act to provide for placing educational orders to familiarize private manufacturing establishments with the production of munitions of war of special or technical design, noncommercial in character," to read as follows:

That funds appropriated to accomplish the purpose of this Act shall be available for expenditures incidental to the accomplishment of the procurements made thereunder, including production studies, factory plans, and other production data, and the storage and maintenance of gages, dies, jigs,

(Continued on Next Page)

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Report on Defense Bill*(Continued from Preceding Page)*

tools, fixtures, and other special aids and appliances procured thereunder. To carry out the provisions of this Act there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$34,500,000.

In the event of favorable action on this amendment the Secretary of War will be authorized to provide for an enlarged educational order program and more effectively prepare industry for its war missions of producing munitions. This enlarged program contemplates the placing of educational orders for approximately 55 critical items, all noncommercial in character, with about 250 separate industrial firms. Educational orders to this extent will materially reduce the time lag in reaching mass production for war and will thus constitute a valuable contribution to national defense. The amendment will authorize certain expenditures which were not authorized by the original act but which are considered essential to the accomplishment of the act. These expenditures will enable the procurement with each educational order of a production study, factory plan, or specified production data in order to provide a necessary permanent record of the results obtained. It also makes provision for the storage and maintenance of the gages, jigs, dies, tools, fixtures, etc., procured thereunder.

The authorization of \$2,000,000 annually for the 4 years subsequent to 1941 will continue the authority for such adjustments as may be necessary to conclude the main educational orders program, including the completion of minor parts thereof, as are now impossible to anticipate. Such authorization will also provide for the proper storage and maintenance of the aids to manufacture obtained under the complete program.

In conformity with paragraph 2-a of rule 13 of the House Rules there is herewith printed the provision of the existing law and the provisions of the proposed bill:

Provisions of Proposed Bill

Sec. 4. That funds appropriated to accomplish the purposes of this Act shall be available for expenditures incidental to the accomplishment of the procurements made thereunder, including production studies, factory plans, and other production data and the storage and maintenance of gages, dies, jigs, tools, fixtures, and other special aids and appliances procured thereunder. To carry out the provisions of this Act there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$34,500,000, which amount shall be available during the fiscal years 1938, 1940, and 1941, and there is further authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$5,000,000 during each of the four fiscal years succeeding the fiscal year 1941.

EXISTING LAW

Section 4 of the Act approved June 16, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide for placing educational orders to familiarize private manufacturing establishments with the production of munitions of war of special or technical design, noncommercial in character."

Sec. 4. That, to carry out the provisions of this Act, there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 during each of the five fiscal years beginning with the fiscal year during which this Act is enacted.

Approved, June 16, 1938.

Minority Views, H. R. 3791

Generally speaking, with an amendment to section 1 as outlined herein, we believe this to be a reasonable and sound program having to do with the proper defense of what we look upon as the Continental United States, referring to the general area including Alaska, Hawaii, the West Coast, Panama, the Caribbean and our eastern seaboard. Appropriations under these authorizations would have only to do with the Regular Army, including the Air Corps with some additions and the National Guard — in other words what is termed by the military as our Initial Protective Force of 400,000 men (Regular Army and National Guard).

Referring to the specific provisions of this bill; in committee we supported an amendment which was adopted reducing the authorization from 6,000 to 5,500 planes as this provision of the bill now reads. Transmitted into appropriations this reduction means a saving of over \$34,000,000. We are not, however, in agreement with that provision of section 1 having to do with the authorization permitting the immediate purchase of all the airplanes. Therefore, we submitted in committee the following amendment on page 2 line 3, after the word "therefore," to insert the following:

"Providing that other than airplanes now on order, or to be on order under the provisions of the War Department appropriation for the fiscal year 1938-40, not more than 1,000 airplanes may be contracted for during any one fiscal year, except in the event of the declaration of a National Emergency." This amendment was defeated in committee by a vote of 14 to 11.

Pertinent to a consideration of this amendment, we call to your attention the following figures covering the situation having to do with airplanes for the Air Corps (these based upon the testimony of Brig. Gen. W. G. Kil-

ner, Assistant Chief of the Air Corps and from other sources.)

Authorizations for airplanes:	
Prior to June 24, 1936	1,800
Pub. No. 785 (74th Congress) approved	2,320
June 24, 1936, increase in authorization	
Total authorization present time	4,120
With the passage of H.R. 3791, authorized	5,500
Airplanes on hand Dec. 31, 1938	1,797
To be rendered obsolete or unserviceable by the Secretary of War	351
Total net	1,446
On contract Dec. 31, 1938	558
To be contracted current War Department appropriation bill, 1939-40	464
Total on hand, on order, or to be ordered	2,468
Balance to be ordered under authorization this bill	3,032

The amendment outlined above would in effect limit the number of this balance of airplanes to be ordered (3,032) to not more than 1,000 each fiscal year and would, if carefully estimated, stretch the contracts, labor load, production and acquisition program for this number of airplanes over three years instead of ordering them all immediately. This limitation would have nothing to do with those airplanes now on order, or those to be on order in the coming Regular War Department Appropriation Bill and those which from time to time may be rendered obsolete. Even with the adoption of this amendment the War Department would be able to secure an appropriation for and order 2,632 planes this year, with orders in each of the subsequent two years for 1,000 more.

We quote herein from the testimony of General Craig: "The number to be procured is 3,032. Of the final total of 5,500 planes that will be on hand in 1941, under present provisions of the bill, 2,163 are to be in reserve, 1,335 of these reserve planes will be combat, and I must call your attention to the fact that for these particular planes there will be no trained personnel." We stress the importance of our suggested amendment because of the ever present problem of obsolescence. Its adoption would increase opportunity to take advantage of research and experimentation within the Air Corps and otherwise. Unless the amendment is adopted it is the testimony of the Air Corps that the entire 3,032 additional planes would be ordered this year under frozen specifications.

It has been frankly admitted by officials in authority before the committee that one of the reasons for the program is to stimulate activity within the general airplane industry. Moreover, it has been indicated that the general attitude of the Air Corps and industry as well is to "take as much as they can get," in the thought that within another year or two it might not be possible to secure the necessary appropriation for another thousand planes.

In connection with the desire to stimulate our aviation industry, may we point to the large current increases in their purchases in this country by France and Great Britain. Moreover, a report to the Congress by the Secretary of State for the Bureau of Munitions Control confirms the fact that at the present time the American aviation industry to the extent of approximately 40 or 50 companies have foreign contracts for planes, motors, or parts with upwards of 50 foreign governments. In addition to France and Great Britain, among these may be listed: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland and many others. Even Germany and Italy have been on our lists for some parts. The U. S. Navy also continues to place orders.

We feel sure that most of the industries involved would favor an insured three-year program of activity with resulting steadier employment of labor rather than what would ensue under the present provisions of the bill. Obviously the suggested amendment would make for less strain on annual budgets. In addition it would be of tactical advantage in what will have to be a rapid training of personnel. We may also call attention to the fact that in the great scientific field specific new metals and alloys thereof are being developed in both this country and in Europe, which is bound to result in great improvement and even redesign of airplanes. At the present time advantage of such developments is being taken by several foreign governments.

In conclusion; it is essential that our government keep itself in position to take full advantage of scientific research from year to year rather than commit itself to the production now under frozen specifications of the balance of the 3,032 planes in this authorization.

Signed—W. G. Andrews, Dewey Short, L. C. Arends, Charles R. Clason, Albert G. Rutherford, J. Parnell Thomas, Paul W. Shafer, Thos. E. Martin, Chas. H. Elston, Forest O. Harness, C. Art Anderson.

Urges USMC Selection Changes

Asserting that selection boards in the Marine Corps have not been carrying out the wishes of Congress, Senator McKellar introduced a bill Feb. 9 suspending forced retirements in that service and directing that a new board be appointed to review the records of passed-over officers with a view to retaining a number of them on the active list.

Senator McKellar inserted a statement in the Congressional Record berating the action of past boards, asserting that they have passed over highly capable officers and selected some whose records were not so good.

The Senator summarized his bill as follows:

Section 1 provides for the suspension of the retirement provision of the act of June 23, 1938, as regards the officers who must retire at the end of the current fiscal year.

Section 2 provides for the appointment of a board of five officers, either of the Navy or Marine Corps, who shall be of the grade of captain in the Navy or colonel in the Marine Corps, or higher. None of these officers shall have served as a member of a selection board for the past 2 years, and can therefore be expected to approach the problem with entirely open minds. The section also provides that the records of the officers due to be separated from the active list shall be furnished the board so appointed. Health records are excepted, as the officers under consideration have all been examined physically for the current year and have been pronounced fit for the performance of their duties.

Section 3 provides that the board shall meet within 1 month from the enactment of the proposed measure, and that it shall carefully examine the records of the officers concerned, and as a result of the examination of these records shall recommend the promotion of those officers among the group whose records, in the grades in which they are now serving, are clear of any unfavorable matter. This phrase "unfavorable matter" has a definite meaning in the military or naval service. It embraces evidence of conviction of the individual concerned by a general court martial; record of proceedings of an investigation or court of inquiry, wherein the individual has been named as a defendant, or wherein evidence has been adduced to show improper conduct of any sort by the individual; a letter of official reprimand; a report of fitness wherein any of the markings are lower than satisfactory; or a report wherein the reporting senior has, by his remarks, indicated that the performance of duty by the individual has not been, in some respect, up to the minimum standards for officers of his grade; or a letter calling the attention of the individual to his negligence in discharging financial obligations, or inattention to other matters which may affect the good name of the service. Any item of unfavorable matter is clearly recognized by anyone examining an officer's record. This section also specifically provides that the only consideration by which the board shall be guided is the excellence of an officer's record; it contemplates that the board shall not exercise its discretion, nor shall it be guided by such nebulous factors as "service reputation," referred to previously. It further provides that, in the case of officers not recommended for promotion, the board shall substantiate its recommendations with certified extracts from the records of the officers concerned.

The number of officers to be recommended for promotion in the respective grades is the same proportion as to grades for officers in the Marine Corps at present. It will be noted that the total maximum number to be promoted is 60, which is the number of second lieutenants the Major General Commandant contemplates adding to the officer strength of the Marine Corps for the current year.

Section 4 provides for recourse by officers not recommended by the board, and provides final assurance that there shall be no taint of "star chamber" proceedings attached to the process of their selection or nonselection for promotion. This consists, briefly, in permitting the officer to be present at a second hearing of the board, to be personally examined, to be represented by counsel, and to have the privilege of questioning individual members of the board as to his fitness for promotion.

Section 5 continues the provisions for a hearing allowed officers not favorably reported on in the original meeting of the board, and provides that, on final approval by the President, those officers not recommended by the board for promotion or retention shall be retired or discharged pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 23, 1938.

Section 6 provides that the officers selected for promotion as a result of the action of the board mentioned in section 2 shall be promoted as additional numbers in grade. By this provision the officers who may have benefited by the action of previous selection boards will not be placed at a disadvantage, and the services of those worthy officers who have heretofore suffered by selection-board

action will be saved to the United States.

Section 7 provides for the commissioning as second lieutenants of a sufficient number to bring the total number of officers promoted as extra numbers or otherwise retained under the provisions of the proposed legislation, plus newly commissioned second lieutenants, to 60 officers.

In his statement Senator McKellar declared:

Selection boards in the Marine Corps have not been carrying out the wishes of Congress. According to the act of June 23, 1938, certain officers whose records would justify their promotion, but who, in the opinion of selection boards, did not possess the requisite personal characteristics for higher commands, were to be considered as "fitted," and promoted to the next higher grade, whence, after a given period of service, they were to be retired. Certain selection boards convened since the passage of this act have selected as fitted an extremely small proportion of those officers under consideration. This would indicate either—

That the records of these officers are much worse than would be generally believed;

That individual members of the board are bringing their personal prejudices into play;

That some directive contrary to both the letter and spirit of the law, has been given selection boards by persons in authority in the headquarters of the corps, or in the Navy Department;

That a faulty interpretation of the law has emanated from the same source.

That the records of certain officers passed over are, in some cases, better than those of officers selected is definitely known. There is the case of one officer—his entire record is clear of any unfavorable matter; his reports of fitness have been either very good or excellent during his entire service; he has letters of commendation on his record almost continuously from the World War period until the present; he has occupied many positions of responsibility. An instance of this is furnished during the period of the withdrawal of the American forces from Haiti in 1934. At this time the colonel commanding the Second Marines, the only infantry regiment then in the island, and the second in command, were detached from duty in Haiti several weeks prior to the actual withdrawal, and the command of the regiment given to this officer, even though he was at that time only a captain. During the period in which he was serving as an instructor at the Marine Corps Schools he was allowed to take the advanced course at these schools, in addition to carrying on his duties as an instructor, and successfully completed this course, even though he was responsible for the preparation and presentation of more hours of instruction than any other officer in his particular group. He has been serving in his present detail for almost 3 years, although the normal tour of duty therein is only 2 years. A few days before the meeting of the last selection board which acted on his case an officer in headquarters informed him that the general officer having charge of his particular activity wished him to continue on his present duty through 1940.

This officer has recently been officially notified that, having failed of selection as best fitted for promotion, his separation from the active list will take place on July 1 next. In contrast to this there is the case of an officer recently selected who is known to have had at least two incidents in his history which do not reflect credit on him. While in command of a detached post in Santo Domingo certain members of his command got out of hand, got drunk, burned down several native houses, and beat a native so severely that he later died. Again, in 1935, while he was serving on duty with the Organized Reserves, he was relieved for unsatisfactory performance of duty and given a letter of reprimand and an unsatisfactory report of fitness. Both of these latter were later removed from his record, at the instance of one of his superiors, through invoking a technicality. It is, however, noteworthy that the duty from which this officer was relieved in 1935 is identically the same duty which the officer mentioned in the preceding paragraph—who has been passed over—is now performing, and in which his immediate superiors desire to have him continue. It is also noteworthy that the future of each of these two officers was decided by the same selection board.

There are other instances of officers with apparently excellent records being passed over. Their records, in detail, are not sufficiently well known, but it is significant to note that, among the officers passed over, one has a Navy Cross and a Distinguished Service Medal, two have Navy Crosses alone, and others have decorations or citations of different characters.

The proposed legislation to which this discussion is attached is not submitted with a view of correcting the evils of the selection system, as they have developed up to the present, but in order that the services of the officers who must leave the active list by July 1 will not be lost to the United States without first determining whether or not they have been dealt with arbitrarily and unjustly.

Service Sports

WEST POINT ATHLETICS

West Point, N. Y.—Sports at West Point hit a high for the winter last Saturday, when the cadets engaged in eight scheduled matches, and one informal match winning seven of the nine events. Varsity basketball was the only major sport involved, Army defeating Duke University, 37 to 27, on the hard wood court. In the minor sport events, the cadets defeated Syracuse University in boxing, 5 to 3, and also in wrestling, 27 to 5, Fordham University in swimming, 46 to 29, Yale University in polo, 10 to 8, Massachusetts Institute of Technology in hockey, 4 to 2, and the Newark Y. M. C. A. in gymnastics, 40 to 14. The cadet fencers lost to New York University, 5 to 4, and the plebe wrestlers lost to Newton High School, 21 to 9.

Army's basketball team scored its ninth victory in ten starts, when it defeated Duke in a fast, well played game which featured the afternoon's events. A capacity crowd of 3000 spectators saw Walter Brinker pace the cadets' offensive with seventeen points, scored on seven field goals and three free throws. Army scored first, when McDavid dropped in a free throw from the foul line, but field goals by Valasek and Shokes immediately put the visitors in the lead. Brinker dropped in a long set shot, but Holly dribbled the length of the floor to bring the Southerners' lead to 6 to 3. Another long shot by Brinker and a free throw by Sullivan tied the score. After the game had been tied again at 8-8, Frank Kubes scored from scrimmage and Briuker dropped two more through the net, to give the cadets a lead that was never headed. Duke sputtered in toward the end of the second half, but the cadets were too far in the lead. Gillem scored Army's last points on a long set shot that was in the air when the gun ended the game.

The Cadet Polo team won its first game of the season, when the mallet wielders defeated Harvard, 10 to 8, in the big cadet riding hall. The cadets lost to Yale last week-end, in the first scheduled match of the season. Army took an early lead, the visitors not getting the range until the third period. Then Forbes scored three times after West's long shot had split the posts for Army. G. Dillingham also scored for Harvard. Army leading at half-time, 5 to 4. Dillingham again scored in the fourth chukker, and Forbes' two long shots put the visitors in the lead for the first time. However, two goals by West, one by Christian, and one by an Army pony, in the 5th put the Army ahead, and Forbes' long carry down the hall was the last for Harvard. The last chukker was scoreless. West paced the cadets with six goals, as did Forbes for Harvard.

The cadets took five of the eight boxing bouts to win from Syracuse. Last year's intercollegiate champions, Army is undefeated to date. Each team won once with a knockout, a technical knockout in 1:07 of the first round giving Duke a victory over Cadet Bristol, in the 127-pound class, while Cadet Negley knocked out Spang after 30 seconds of furious fighting in the second round of the 155-pound class. One of the best bouts of the day, was in the 165-pound class, which Cadet Hull took from Hayes on the referee's decision.

The Cadets lost only one bout in the wrestling match. Hooper of Syracuse defeating Jim Lotozo in the heavyweight class with a half nelson and a body press in 4:10. Cadet Brandon defeated Stevens with a head scissors and an arm lock in 6:40, and Cadet Lenz threw a half-nelson on Baker in 4:38.

Army's swimmers opened the match with Fordham with a win in the 300-yard medley relay, breaking the Academy record for the event in 3:11.1. The old record was 3:13.2. Army took first place in seven of the nine events.

New York University won the fencing match, which was conducted under intercollegiate rules, each competitor meeting one opponent instead of going through a round-robin. Army won the epee, 2 to 1, but N. Y. U. captured both the foils and the saber by the same score to win. The outcome of the match was dependent on the final saber match, which Scharfstein

won for the Violet in an exciting match.

In the gymnastic meet, Cadet Sears was again the outstanding performer, placing first in both of the bar events, and second in the rings. The cadets again have a well-balanced team and hope to retain the intercollegiate championships won last year.

The only evening event saw the cadet hockey team defeat M. I. T. in the cadet hockey rink, by a score of 4 to 2. Army took an early lead, when Grant and Donohue scored for Army in the first period, and Gilbert made it 3 to 0 in the second. M. I. T. came out in the third and pushed the puck in the net in the first 30 seconds of play, and later scored another, but the cadets were able to hold their lead, scoring another goal before the period ended.

Army will play Colgate University's basketball team this Wednesday afternoon, and will stage another huge sports spectacle on Saturday, meeting Yale in basketball, Cornell in boxing, Princeton in fencing, New Hampshire in hockey, Pennsylvania Military College in polo, New Hampshire in rifle, Columbia in swimming and Cornell in wrestling. The plebe teams will take on Scarborough High School in basketball and Cornell in boxing.

USNA SPORTS

Annapolis—In one of the largest sport carnivals of the Naval Academy winter season, on Sat., Feb. 4, 1939, the Navy was victorious in five of seven varsity events, and two of three plebe clashes.

The Navy ringmen, winning three flights by technical knockouts, two of them in the first round, and another by forfeit, defeated the boxing team of Western Maryland University, 7-1. The Navy took three other bouts by decision, and suffered their only ring loss of the day by decision in the unlimited class.

In a renewal of one of the Navy's greatest rivalries, the Midshipmen went down

to defeat at the hands of the University of Virginia basketball team, 39-36. The Virginians came from behind after trailing by nine points at the half to attain and keep a slight margin over the Navy cagers. Midshipman Laney, at forward, carried the brunt of the Navy attack, scoring 14 points, but Feldman of Virginia went on a scoring spree and whipped the cords for 22 points, to take individual honors.

In fencing, the Navy downed St. Johns of Brooklyn, 11-6. The matches were very evenly fought, but Navy's superiority with the sabre provided the big factor in the defeat of St. Johns.

The matmen of Lehigh University, Eastern champions, gave the Navy its only other set-back of the day in varsity competition, when they beat the Midshipmen 17½ to 12½. Two falls were won by the visitors to one for the Navy, while each had two decisions and one bout ended in a draw.

The Navy swimmers overwhelmed the tankmen from Washington and Jefferson University to the tune of 61-14, taking first place in every event with the exception of the 400 yard relay, in which the Navy was disqualified because of a false start.

The Navy riflemen outshot the Yale University team, 1,889 to 1,822, with every Navy gun higher than the high Yale gun.

Penn State's gymnasts were defeated by the Navy 39-15, as the Midshipmen took first honors in every event with the exception of tumbling.

While the Navy varsity teams were making a fine showing in their respective sports, the plebes were doing their bit to make it a "Navy Day." The plebes defeated the basketball team of Tome School, 39-24, the plebe boxers outpointed the Western Maryland freshmen, and the only loss was suffered at the hands of the City College, Baltimore, wrestlers, 25-15.

LEECH TENNIS TEAM TO BE PICKED

An invitation to all candidates for the Navy Department tennis team to meet at the Naval Academy about June 17 for training preliminary to the 12th annual Leech Lawn Tennis Trophy competition was issued this week by the Bureau of Navigation.

Any officer or enlisted man on active duty in the regular Navy and Marine Corps is eligible for membership on the 10-man team which will face Army on July 8 for four doubles and three/singles matches. The games will be played near Washington, D. C.

Navy teams have been consistent winners of the trophy since 1926, the Army winning only in 1924 and 1925.

USMA vs. MD. BOXING MATCHES

The following letter from Mr. Geary Eppley, Director of Athletics, University of Maryland, College Park, Md., is quoted for the information of all who may be interested:

"The Boxing Team of the United States Military Academy at West Point meets the Boxing Team of the University of Maryland at Ritchie Coliseum, College Park, Maryland, at 8:00 P.M., March 4, 1939.

"When these teams met at College Park in 1936 the demand for tickets was so great that many Army people could not be accommodated.

"This year in order to give Army personnel stationed at nearby posts and in Washington priority, we are reserving seats for them.

"Last year the Army Boxing Team lead the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference and in 1937 the University of Maryland Boxing Team was declared the Championship Team of the Southern Conference.

"Will you please ascertain the number of tickets desired by those on duty at the Munitions Building and notify this office prior to February 15th. All seats reserved at 75¢ each. Floor seats at \$1.10 each."

Applications for tickets should be made direct to the Director of Athletics, University of Maryland.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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